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The Bombay Chronicle

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IN THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XII NO. 231 BOMBAY TUESDAY SEPTEMBER 30 1924. TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

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	Local	Mofussil	Foreign.
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AND
BRITISH INDIA.
COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of Passport.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
4th Oct.	DONGOLA ..	KAISAR-I-HIND* ..	11,430
11th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
18th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIAx	16,277
25th ,,	CALEDONIA ..		7,622
1st Nov.	DONGOLA ..	MOREA* ..	10,911
8th ,,	NARKUNDA ..		16,227
15th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
22nd ,,	NALDERA ..		15,993
29th ,,	DEVANHA ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
6th Dec.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
13th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
20th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
27th ,,	DEVANHA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
1925			
3rd Jan	CALEDONIA ..		7,622
10th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIAx	16,385
17th ,,	NARKUNDA ..		16,227
24th ,,	DEVANHA ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
31st ,,	NALDERA ..		15,993
7th Feb.	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIAx	16,277
14th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
21st ,,	DELTA ..	MOREA* ..	10,911
28th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
7th March	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTAN x ..	20,847
14th ,,	CALEDONIA ..		7,622
21st ,,	DELTA ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
25th ,,	DEVANHA@	Extra Steamer	8,092
28th ,,	NARKUNDA ..		16,227
4th April	DONGOLA ..	MALOJA x ..	20,837
11th ,,	NALDERA ..		15,993
18th ,,	DELTA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
25th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
2nd May	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIA x	6,385
9th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
16th ,,	DELTA ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
23rd ,,	CALEDONIA ..		7,122
30th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIA x	16,277

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

@ Special reduced fares.

	London	Marseilles.
First Saloon	£ 65 & £ 62	£ 60 & £ 56
Second ,,	,, 52	,, 48

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers	Tons.
31st Oct.	MORVADA ..	8,193
15th Nov.	MANDALA ..	8,246
28th ,,	MANELA ..	8,303
12th Dec 1925.	MARGHA ..	8,258
9th Jan	NARINGA* ..	6,607
23rd ,,	A steamer* ..	.
20th Feb.	MOVARA ..	8,193
5th March	MANDALA ..	8,246
19th ,,	DOMALA ..	8,441
2nd April	MOMBASA ..	8,986
16th ,,	MATIANA ..	8,965
30th ,,	MASULA* ..	7,261

Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
14th Oct.	SARDINIA	6,684	MALOJA.
11th Nov.	SOUDAN ..	6,696	MONGOLIA.
9th Dec 1925	SICILIA ..	6,813	MOLDAVIA.
6th Jan	SARDINIA	6,684	MOOLTAN.
3rd Feb.	SOUDAN ..	6,696	MALOJA
17th ,,	SICILIA ..	6,813	KHYBER.
17th Mar	SARDINIA	6,684	CATHAY.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
1st Oct.	KAROA ..	East & S. Africa Noon.
1st ,,	BARPETA ..	Busreh via. Karachi & P. Gulf Ports 9-45 a m
3rd ,,	VARSOVA ..	Busreh via. Karachi.
4th ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar.
6th ,,	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
BOMBAY TO AUSTRALIA

Date about	Steamer.	Destination.
25th Oct.	HYMETTUS	Melbourne & Sydney via Colombo.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. BOX 122

SHIPPING.

N.Y.K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Steame..	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Depar.
*Aki Maru.	Y. Kawashima	6023	17th Sept	29th Sept
*Sado Maru.	Nirvi	5898	4th Oct	12th Oct.
*Tokushima Maru	K. Kamiyama	5976	17th Oct	31st ,,
*Tamba Maru.	N Wada	5945	28th ,,	11th Nov

* Passenger Steamer

REVISED PASSAGE FARES

For:	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore ..	300	210	158	105	84
Hongkong..	480	270	202	135	108
Shanghai ..	540	320	240	160	128
Kobe ..	610	380	285	190	152

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay
Telephone No. :—20279 Telegrams:—"YUSEN"

O.S.K. LINE.
(OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA)
REGULAR SERVICES
TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure
Celebes				
Maru.	J. Tomimura	5863	10th Sept.	24th Sept
*Honolulu Maru	Yamaroi	5710	26th Sept.	9th Oct.
Borneo Maru	K. Orihara	5864	2nd Oct	13th Oct.
Akaa Maru	H. Mizuta.	5772	9th Oct.	20th Oct.
* Sumatra Maru	Y. Saito	5750	17th Oct	30th Oct
* Siunko Maru	T Konishi	6777	24th Oct.	6th Nov.

*Calling at Hongkong.

For particulars please apply to:—
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,
Taj Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.
P. O. Box No. 355.
Phone No 22150.
Cable Address: "SHOSEN."

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BANKERS.
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPY.
Incorporated in Holland.
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824.
Fully paid up Capital f 50,000,000 £4,166,650
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Sourabaya	Djocja	Ponthanak
Modan	Keta Radja	Solo
Bandjermaasin	Macassar	Tegal
Bandoeng	Padang	Tjilatjap
Cheribon	Palembang	Weltevreden

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS:—Singapore, Penang.
BRITISH INDIA:—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS:—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs 1,00,000.—If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs 10 no interest will be allowed.
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Private formulas rendered in plain or sugar-coated tablet form, at reasonable rate.
Please call for our FREE LIST.
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B.

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THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO, LTD.
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INSURANCE WITH THE EMPIRE OF INDIA IS THE BEST POLICY.
LOW PREMIUMS, LIBERAL CONDITIONS VERY FAVOURABLE BONUS PROSPECTS.
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO., Managers.
Head Office:
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THE BHARAT INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD. LAHORE.
A SOLID AND PROGRESSIVE LIFE OFFICE.
RESULTS FOR 1923.
A RECORD OF SPLENDID PROGRESS.

	Rs.
1. Proposals for Insurance received during the year	66,00,000
2. Policies actually issued during the year	50,50,000
3. Annual income exceeds	12,00,000
4. Effective policy business up to 31-12-23	2,00,00,000
5. Accumulated Fund	50,00,000
6. Claims paid about	38,00,000

INSURANCE UNDER ALL UP-TO-DATE SCHEMES.
INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED ALL OVER INDIA.
TERMS LIBERAL.
Chief Agents for Karnatak and Goa:
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Do you care to use the most wonderful force known to Science?

You can win the love and friendship of others; you can develop a charming personality; gain absolute self-control; improve your mentality; wield a powerful influence over the minds and lives of others; cure the most obstinate diseases and habits without drugs. You can positively prove these things for yourself by addressing

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KANTA BUILDING,
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Stationery, Drawing and Painting Materials.

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Rubber Stamp Makers
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INSURANCE.

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CALCUTTA.

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION.—(as at 30-4-22):—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium (the highest bonus declaration by any Indian office in recent years), and a brilliant forecast for the future.
ASSETS:— Over 70 LAKHS.
POLICY CONDITIONS:— LIBERAL and free from vexatious terms.
MANAGEMENT:— DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful business men without any intermediate vested interest.
PREMIUM RATES:— LOWEST consistent with safety.
It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.
AGENTS wanted on liberal terms.
For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

94, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
N. DATTA.
Actg. Manager
Bombay Branch.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.
ESTABLISHED:—1910.
Dividend declared 1921 .. .. 20% Dividend declared previous years .. 15—20%
Dividend declared 1922 .. .. 30%
The Safest office for Life insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1/- or /8/ per month Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

"WELL-KNOWN"
PFAFF SEWING MACHINES
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MACHINES
And their parts are always obtainable at fixed prices in our following branches:—Parel-Lalbag, Poona, Ahmednagar, Satara, Sholapur, Barsi, Bijapur, Nasik, Manmad, Jalgaum, Dhulia, Nagpur, Khandwa, Ahmedabad, Balsar, Surat, Belgaum, Hubli, Kolhapur, Sangli, Guntakal, Akola, Amraoti, Yeotmal, etc.
V. V. Thakur, Managing Director,
BELL & Co., Ltd. Bombay No. 2.

THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND, LTD.,
ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,56,100.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to Canvassers.
For details apply for a Copy of Rules to—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
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CURE YOUR EYE
Diseases any kind, Cataract, Glaucoma Iritis Stye, Watery eye, Corneal Ulcer, Redness, etc., (without knife) by our LOTUS HONEY. Safe remedy of nature 1 dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask for free particulars to:—NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi Bengal India (Dep. 5.).

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Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
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Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.
THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA.
ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.
This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street E. C.
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.
(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.
LAUWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.
SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva or (Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.
All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No V. P. P. will receive our attention.
The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

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Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

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Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words 'apply Box No.....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle"' to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—MECHANICAL ENGINEER of 8 years' standing with experience of Construction Work. Apply to KAPOOR & CO., Katchpuri Road, DELHI.
A 158

WANTED—A GRADUATE or an UNDER-GRADUATE with knowledge of English and Gujarati Correspondence and Accounts for Calcutta; pay Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 according to qualifications. Apply with testimonials in Box No. 506, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A RM7

WANTED—One CLERK, knowing correspondence, typewriting and Gujarati accounts, accustomed with motor accessories will be preferred. Apply C. N. CAJJAR & CO., Lamington Road, Jafea Building.
A R151

WANTED—An experienced Electrician for Local Mill for Tata Power Electric Motors. Apply with least salary and copies of testimonials to Box No. 508, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 157

WANTED.—An ASSISTANT PROFESSOR of English Literature for the second term from 10th November, 1924 to 10th March, 1925, M.A. with English preferred. Candidates should apply before October 15th, stating qualifications and salary required to PRINCIPAL, Baroda College, Baroda.
A 20771

WANTED—Respectable gentlemen to represent BENGAL MERCANTILE LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD., as CHIEF and DISTRICT AGENTS in all unrepresented areas in Gujarat and Kathiawar. Handsome remuneration for guaranteed business. Apply to MANAGING AGENTS, 24, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
A

WANTED—PATRIOTIC INDIANS to buy Shares (Rs. 5 each) of Bangeeya Inland Steam Navigation and Trading Co., Ltd., Directors:—Sir Prafullachandra Ray and other prominent Indians. Apply to Mr. C. C. MUKHERJI, BSc. Hon. Secretary to Sir Prafullachandra Ray and Agent of Company c/o Anand and Co., 23 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
A R159

WANTED—GOANESE HEAD BUTLER. Should be sober, well experienced and of amicable good disposition. Previous experence, if possible, in an Indian State. Pay Rs. 100 per mensem with free food and lodging. Travelling allowance and leave according to State Rules. Post pensionable. Apply with copies of testimonials, stating age, to RAJA MOHD. WILAYAT KHAN, A.D.C., I/C Household to General Raja Sir Harisingh Sahib, K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., Srinagar, KASHMIR.
A20772

RS. 5,000 (FIVE THOUSAND)—Would you pay this sum to be turned a BOOK-KEEPER in 80 HOURS? Perhaps not. Note, therefore, that we have invested thousands of rupees so that you may learn Book-keeping IN 80 HOURS BY POST, at your home and in your spare time. Big salaries await BOOK-KEEPERS TRAINED by the Hawaid New Way. Thousands of firms need them. Low fee, easiest terms. Success or no fee. Enclose 3 annas stamp. Absolutely no copy free. HAWAID COLLEGE, B. Rawalpindi.
A T

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—POST in any Marwari firm by a young Gaur Brahmin graduate, knowing Hindi Bahikhata, Urdu and Nagri. Apply JAGANNATH MAKHANLAL, above Mumbadevi Post Office, Bombay.
B R142

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

PLANTA FRUIT VINEGAR.
BEST in KITCHEN
BEST for PICKLES
BEST on TABLE
(N.B.—For Pickles add equal amount of water.)
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
PLANTA DRUG MANUFACTURING CO.
Byculla, BOMBAY.
T T

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET—In Oriental Buildings, Second Floor, West side, a Room of 778 square feet area with windows to South and West. Airy and central. Apply to the MANAGER, Oriental Life Assurance Co., Ltd.
C20769

TO LET—One SHOP, Hornby Row, No. 187, opposite Peoples Free Library, also one flat, Chowpatty, Gilbert building for vegetarian Hindus. Apply KANJI JURSONDAS, Elphinstone Circle.
C R4

TO LET—Two up-to-date FLATS in our new building at Hughes Road. All modern conveniences, roomy and airy, rent very moderate. Please apply to T. R. PRATT, (Bombay) Ltd. Hughes Road, Bombay.
C 20327

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelop,

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle,"
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

PROFESSION.

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.
(UNDER SPECIAL DIET.)
Free sample packets of the infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy. Postage As. 6 per V.P.P. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Nocturnal emissions, Dyspepsia etc. etc. and catalogue of Ayurvedic Medicines free. One anna postage stamp required for a reply or pamphlets.
PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy) 8, Nandjbagan Lane, Salkhia, (Howrah).
N.B.—"Leprosy and its treatment" a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs 2 Postage As 5 extra
Correspondence strictly in English.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion	... Rs. 3 8-0

Mofussil, advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

THE HINDU SANATORIUM FOR TUBERCULOSIS KARLA.

Shall RE-OPEN as usual on and from the 1st October, 1924.
Full particulars and Application Forms can be had from:
THE HON. SECRETARIES,
The Hindu Sanatorium for Tuberculosis, Karla,
Sir Bhalchandra's Bungalow, Girgaum, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

REVISION OF SCALES AT WADI BUNDER.

On and from 15th October, 1924, a revision of the scales in No. 8 Outwards sheds at Wadi Bandar will be introduced as follows:—

Existing allotment of scales in No. 8 shed. | Sheds in which the existing traffic in No. 8 shed will be accepted on and from 15-10-24. | New allotment of scales in No. 8 shed to come in force from 15-10-24.

SCALE No.	TRAFFIC FOR.		SCALE No.	TRAFFIC FOR SECTIONS.	
1.	Via Manmad Iron Traffic	No. 9 shed.	1.	Akola	1 to 4
2.	Akola, Khamgaon and Amraoti	„ 8 „	2.	Amraoti ... ... Khamgaon ...	4 „ 7 „ 7 „ 9
3.	Dhamangaon Scale for stations Badnera to Nagpur	„ 8 „	3.	Badnera to Nagpur excluding Nagpur Section .. via Wardha .. via Pulgaon ..	.. 9 „ 11 .. 11 „ 13 .. 13 „ 14 .. 14 „ 15
4.	Via Nagpur scale .. ... via Nagpur and Itarsi	„ 8 „	4.	Via Nagpur Broad gauge Itwari and Via Nagpur ..	15 „ 17 .. 17 „ 19
5.	Murtajapur scale Bhusaval to Amraoti and via Murtajapur	„ 8 „	5.	Darwaha Moti Bagh .. Yeotmal .. .. Karanja	.. 19 „ 21 .. 21 „ 23 .. 23 „ 25
6.	Cawnpore scale via Murtajapur .. .. .. Bina to Delhi & all vias ..	„ 8 „ „ 10 „	6.	Via Murtajapur excluding Yeotmal Darwaha Moti Bagh, and Karanja	25 „ 28
7.	Nagpur Scale .. .. .. Savda to Jubbulpore, and via, Bhusaval to Nagpur and via excluding via Murtajapur.	„ 10 „ „ 8 „	7.	Bhusaval to Badnera excluding Akola, Amraoti Khamgaon and via Murtajapur ...	28 „ 31
8.	Nasik scale Titvala to Bhusaval and all vias.	.. „ 8 „	8.	via Jalgaon .. .. Pachora .. .. .. Chaligaon ..	.. 31 „ 32 .. 32 „ 33 33 „ 34
9.	Poona scale .. ... Bombay to Raichur ...	„ 11 „	9.	Titvala to Bhusaval excluding Maamad and via, Nasik, Devlali, Lasalgaon via. Chaligaon, Pachora and via Jalgaon.	.. 34 „ 38
10.	via Poona scale via Poona .. .. via Hotgi	„ 11 „ „ 12 „	10.	Nasik	38 „ 40
11.	Madras scale .. .. via Kurduwadi .. via Wadi and via Raichur.	„ 12 „	11.	Devlali ... ... Ghoti .. .. Lasalgaon ..	40 „ 41 41 „ 42 42 „ 43

2. All general goods including sundries and excluding piece goods, iron consignments in full wagon loads, heavy machinery, wine and dangerous goods, from Bombay to Nagpur and via, will be accepted in No. 8 shed.
3. All general and sundry goods for stations other than Bombay to Nagpur and via will be accepted at the general scales in No. 9, 10, 11 and 12 sheds.
4 For full particulars apply to the Goods Superintendent, Wadi Bandar.

A. E. TYLDEN-PATTENSON,
Ag: Chief Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 27th September, 1924.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED.

TELEPHONES: SECONDHAND

A large number of secondhand Ericson Magneto Telephones for disposal; tested and equal to new, Rs. 40 each.
Apply:—BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LTD., Telephone Buildings, Bombay.
20789

BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LTD.

PARTY LINE SERVICE.

THE BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY has introduced a two Party Line Telephone Service for residences with a subscription rate of
RS. 150 PER ANNUM PER TELEPHONE.
Any two persons living not more than a quarter of a mile apart may jointly take up the party line service. Each will have his own telephone number and can call up and be called without the knowledge of the other party. Service is similar to the ordinary residential telephone except that neither of the two persons can converse with each other and when one of the two subscribers is talking the line is engaged for the other.
Full particulars will be given upon application to the Company.
20767

SANDALWOOD SALE NOTICE.

GOVERNMENT AUCTIONS OF SANDALWOOD.

THE following quantities of sandalwood more or less will be Sold by Auction on the dates and at the places given below:—

	Approximate quantity in Tons.	Place of sale.	Date of Sale.
Coorg Sandalwood	400	Fraserpet	24-11-1924
Madras Sandalwood	200	Satyamangalam	2-12-1924
,,	318½	Tirupattur	6-12-1924
,,	126	Vellore	9-12-1924

NOTE:—Fraserpet is 55 miles by road from Mysore. Satyamangalam is 42 miles by road from Coimbatore Station on S.I.R. Tirupattur and Vellore are Railway Stations on S.I.R.
For terms of sales and details of classes and quantities apply as under:—
Coorg Sales.—The Chief Forest Officer, Direction Division, Coorg.
Satyamangalam Sales.—District Forest Officer, North Coimbatore.
Tirupattur Sales.—District Forest Officer, West Vellore.
Vellore Sales.—District Forest Officer, South Vellore.

(Sd.) H. F. A. WOOD,
Conservator of Forests, V.C.
Coimbatore,
Dated, 24th Sept., 1924.
20782

ANNOUNCEMENT.

WE have been appointed SOLE SELLING AGENTS for Messrs. Henry Moseley and Sons, Ltd., of Walsall, England for Harness and Saddlery Furniture and Metal Fittings for Men's belts, etc.

DAWAR H. KAZI & CO.,
Hides, Skins, Leathers, and Allied Products.
Commercial Building,
The Mall, Cawnpore.
Head Office:—45, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Teleg. Addresses: "HIDES" Bombay, Secunderabad, Cawnpore and Hyderabad (Deccan), "DEKAZ," Madras.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.
(Incorporated in England.)

PACKING OF CONSIGNMENTS.

FOR the information of those despatching traffic over the B. B. and C. I. Railway, it is notified, that, with effect from 1st October, 1924, revised packing conditions in connection with the booking of consignments will be introduced. The staff have received very clear and definite instructions to the effect that these packing conditions are to be strictly observed, and that, in the event of despatchers not complying with the same, their consignments can only be accepted if Risk Note A. is executed.
Despatchers, in their own interests, are advised to apply to the Station Master to be shown the packing conditions, if any, which apply to the particular consignment, they wish to despatch.
Full particulars of these conditions are in the hands of all Station Masters, and they have received instructions to assist despatchers, in every way, by explaining fully whatever packing conditions may be necessary, according to the circumstances of their case.

F. J. H. SIEVWRIGHT,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 24th September, 1924.
20755

NOTICE.

AN AUCTION SALE of four pairs of spare bullocks will be held at the Municipal Office on THURSDAY, the 9th October at 6—30 p.m.
The bullocks are in a fit condition for heavy work and can be inspected at the Municipal stables at Chimbai any day between 11 a.m. and 2 p.m.
It will be within the discretion of the Municipality to accept or refuse the highest or any other bid.
The successful bidder shall have to pay on the spot the total amount of his bid.

E. B. GIMI,
Chief Officer.
Bandra Municipality.
Municipal Office,
Bandra, 27th Sept. 1924.
20796

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an AUCTION SALE held by the Commissioner of the High Court in Suit No. 688 of 1917 on the 16th day of September, 1924, pursuant to the consent Decree in the said suit and dated the 12th October, 1922, our client Mr. Narayanlal Bansilal was declared to be the highest bidder and purchaser of the undermentioned property.
All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise, howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 1, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and etc., the same, if any will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground with the messuage tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Cavel Street, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 133 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with other land under New No. 1809, New Survey No. 216, and Cadastral Survey No. 1838, Kalbadevi Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 3699, Street No. 58, New Street No. 85 and in the books of the Fazandar as No. 6 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Devji Nensey, on or towards the West and South by the property of Narayan Shamji and on or towards the North by Cavel Lane.

Dated this 29th day of September, 1924.

N. C. DALAL & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
20798

NOTICE.

ESTATE OF RAOJI PITAMBER, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN pursuant to Section 42 of Act XXVIII of 1866 that all persons having claims against the late Raoji Pitamber, Hindu inhabitant of Amreli, a building contractor residing at 3rd Kumbharwada Lane, Bombay, who died at Amreli, on or about the 12th day of December, 1922, and Letters of Administration with will annexed to whose estate were granted on the 12th day of September, 1924, to Durlabhji Vishram Vaghela and Chakulal Madhavji, nephews of the said deceased are hereby requested to send in their claims within one month from this date to the said administrators at 4th Kumbharwada Lane, Bombay, after which date the administrators will proceed to administer the assets having regard to the claims of which they shall then have received notice and no claim sent in subsequently will be recognised.
And all Persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said estate are required forthwith to pay the amount owing by them or to deliver up the said securities or property as the case may be to the said administrators at 4th Kumbharwada Lane, Bombay.

Dated this 27th day of September, 1924.

DURLABHJI V. VAGHELA,
AND
CHAKULAL MADHAVJI.
20793

HIGH COURT.

O. O. C. J.

Suit No 2796 of 1924.

BABUBHAI VIRCHAND AND COY., ... Plaintiffs.
Vs.
(1) PREMJI NARANDAS AND COY., and (2) Messrs. JETHMAL RAMNATH. ..... Defendants.

THE plaintiffs have filed a plaint against you whereof the following is a Concise Statement in brief viz:

The plaintiffs pray that the property in the goods represented by the Railway Receipt Nos. 1538/99, 1538/100 and 1589/81 is in the plaintiffs; that a Receiver be appointed to take charge of the same, etc., you are hereby summoned to appear in the Court on the 14th October, 1924 at Quarter past eleven O'Clock (S.T.) in person or by an advocate duly instructed by an attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit or by some other person able to answer and on the day fixed for your appearance, you must produce all your witnesses on that day and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence, and you will bring with you (or send by your attorney) any document in your possession or power, containing evidence relating to the merits of the plaintiffs' case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASTARAM SHAH Knight, Ag. Chief Justice of Bombay aforesaid this 28th day of August, 1924.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
For Prothonotary.
R. B. PATEL.

The 28th day of August, 1924.
Messrs. MANCHERSHAW B. CHOTHIA & Co.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
20795

AUCTION SALES.

MENESSE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS,
No. 13, Hummum Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 24083.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE MEDICAL STORES.

Under instructions from the Medical Storekeeper to Government, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 3rd October, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Medical Stores Depot, Bellasis Road, opposite Byculla Club, the following goods:—
A quantity of unserviceable Medical Stores, etc.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 30th Sept. 1924.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.
189, Apollo Street, Fort.

TO-DAY TUESDAY, the 30th September, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Apollo Bunder Merseweather Road, "Dhun Building," near the Taj Mahal Hotel, very valuable and handsome household furniture glass crockery and plated ware, sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, sideboard and dumb-waiters, carpets, curtains, Drawing room suites Chesterfield suites fancy cabinets, ornaments, writing tables, book cases, silver cases, Phonograph, wall clocks Bedsteads, almyrahs, cupboards, dressing chest of Drawers, cloth and gown presses, dressing and wash-hand tables, reclining sofas, meat safes, ice box, aluminium utensils, etc., etc.
The property of Mrs. M. Robinson and others.
Catalogues are published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT FANASWADY CROSS LANE.
Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 2898 of 1921 (Anandrao Vinayak—V/s.—Rapuji and others) Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will TO-DAY TUESDAY, the 30th September, 1924, sell by Public Auction at 5 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.
All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Pension and Tax Tenure together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house, standing thereon situate lying and being in Fanaswady Cross Lane, without the Fort in the City of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 165 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 275, New No. 1913, Old Survey No. 284 and New Survey No. 380, and Cadastral Survey No. 2285 of Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Bombay Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 4633 and Street No. 4 and which said land hereditaments and premises are bounded on the East by the Dart of Balkrishna Bhiwaji Nakhwa, on the West by the public passage called Fanaswady Street, on the North by the property of Bai Rukhibai and others, and on the South by the property of Keshao Ganshet Shete.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Sabnis, Gorevacker and Co., Solicitors or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF FLY-CATCHERS, IRON PLATES, CENTRIFUGAL PUMP AND TOOLS, ETC.
Under instructions from N.H. Moos, Esqr., the Official Liquidator of G. F. Rossiter and Co., Ltd., (in liquidation) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on WEDNESDAY, the 8th October sell by Public Auction at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at Lamington Road Jetha Street Laichimney next to old Sunderdas Mills and near Powell's Factory.
One Large lot Fly-Catcher, Iron Plates, centrifugal pump, 20 inches and one lot miscellaneous tools etc.
A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale.
AUCTION SALE of building materials of the Military property at Bazar Gate Street and Barrack Street, Fort.
Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the city of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on FRIDAY, the 3rd October, sell by Public Auction, at 4 p.m. (B.T.) at the abovementioned place.
Bazar Gate Street structure of Old Town Barrack ground and one upper floor Ward No. 1596 (4) Street No. 297. And ground floor structure of Ward No. 1596 (2—3).
Bazar Gate Street and Barrack Street structure of Old Town Barrack ground and one upper floor, Ward No. 1596 (1), Street No. 293-295, and Barrack Street structure of ground floor Ward No. 1596 (7—9) 1807, Barrack Street and Mint Road ground floor structure including separate privies, Ward No. 1596 (5)—1596 (6)—1596 (8) Street No. 136.
The purchaser of the materials is allowed to dump in debris in to the Back Bay Reclamation opposite Church Gate Station.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT AND CO.,
Bombay, 30th September, 1924.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 20521.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES AT CHACKLA STREET AND DWARKADAS STREET.
Under instruction from Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees, Khan Bahadur Hakim Mahomed Dayam and Khan Bahadur Haji Abdul Rehman Kadmani, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, Isaq Haji Suleman, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on the respective premises the Lot No. 1, being the property at Chakla Street, hereunder described on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of October, 1924, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) and the Lot No. 2, being the property at Dwarkadas Street, on THURSDAY, the 9th day of October, 1924, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.).

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.
LOT NO. 1.
SALE ON WEDNESDAY, THE 8TH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1924, AT 4-30 P.M. (S.T.).
All that piece or parcel of land of the quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Chackla Street, in the City of Bombay, within the Registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement according to the Collector's Bills 395 5/9 square yards and by actual admeasurement 349 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 647, New No. 6326, Old Survey No. 1012 New Survey No. 2141, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 475 and 728 (3) and Street Nos. 220-226, Chackla Street and 25-33, Dhobi Street, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Haji Mahomed Kadmani on or towards the South by the property of Jaffer Allarakhia on or towards the West by the said Dhobi Street and on or towards the East by the said Chakla Street.
LOT NO. 2.
SALE ON THURSDAY, THE 9TH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1924, AT 4-30 P. M. (S.T.).
All that piece or parcel of redeemed quit and ground rent tenure land together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house, standing thereon, situate at Dwarkadas Street, within the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 154 4/9 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Municipality, under A. Ward No. 2606, and Street Nos. 62 64 and 66 and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 707 New No. 5904, Old Survey No. 732 and New Survey No. 8512 and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by a sweepers passage and beyond that by the property of Bhimji Jairaj Mahanil on or towards the West by Dwarkadas Cross Lane on or towards the South by Dwarkadas Lane and on or towards the North by Dwarkadas Cross Lane.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their Office in Mercantile Bank Building, Esplanade, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers
Bombay, 30th Sept. 1924.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE-CINEMA

ROYAL—OPERA—HOUSE

TO-NIGHT 6, 8 and 10.

MAE MARSH

IN

"PADDY-THE-NEXT-BEST-THING"

A delightful film version of the charming story by Gertrude Page. Mae Marsh is the perfect "Paddy" and you will admit that her performance justifies the great name she has earned. A fascinating plot splendidly acted and set midst the superb natural scenery of Ireland have gained this picture the verdict of being the high water mark of British film production.

PATHE GAZETTE
WORLD'S NEWS IN PICTURES.
FELIX TRIES FOR TREASURE

Prices:

Rs. 2-4, Rs. 2, Rs. 1-8, Re. 1, As. 8 and As. 4. Including Tax.

BOOKING OFFICE IS OPEN AT THE THEATRE BETWEEN 9-30 a. m. and 1 p. m. and 5 p. m. and 11 p. m.

KING SOLOMON

once wisely remarked——

"Give a woman what she wants
When she wants it,—
and she won't want it."

SEE—
How a Modern American girl lived and craved for

—EXCITEMENT—

but was pretty soon tired, when her Romantic Lover and Husband gave her the "EXCITEMENT."

"THE
EXCITEMENT"

featuring the Charming

MISS LAURA LA PLANTE

A Universal Special Attraction
Full of Fast Action—Fun & Frolic
Also the Latest International News and
A Special Animal Comedy.
3 Shows Daily Commencing—6-30, 8-15, and 10.
Popular Prices including Tax—
Rs. 1-8— 1—As. 12—9—6 and 3.
Bombay's new palatial picture house.

CINE MADELEINE

TRAM TERMINUS, GRANT ROAD.

CINEMA MAJESTIC

SHOWING THIS WEEK
Saraswati Film Co's
SATI SARDARBA.
Time: Week days Begin at 5 p. m.
Sat. Sun. Holiday Begin at 3 p.m.
USUAL RATES.

AUCTION SALES.

MISTRY & CO.

Auctioneers, Valuers and Commission Agents,
Telephone No. 25152.

AUCTION SALE AT RAVAL BUILDING, OPP. N. POWELL & CO., LAMINGTON ROAD, OF VERY VALUABLE ARTISTIC HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE BY ROBERTS, DEOJI AND OTHERS GODREJ SAFE 22 x 27" LARGE MAHOGANISED MIRROR, BACK CORNER CABINETS, CHESTERFIELD SOFAS AND EASY CHAIRS, WHITE MARBLE PILLARS AND FIGURES, ELECTRIC TABLE AND CEILING FANS AND LAMPS, PLATEDWARE, ORNAMENTS, ETC.

Messrs. MISTRY & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 5th proxino at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at above address valuable artistic furniture by well known makers, consisting Dining table, arm chairs, fancy mirrored sideboards, dinner waggon, mahoganised corner cabinets, Drawing room cabinets and showcases, Chesterfield and Drawing room suites revolving book stand, glass door Zundah almyrahs, dressing and washing tables, Godrej Safe, office tables and chairs mirror back hatstand, solid marble figures and pillars, electric table and ceiling fan, and lamps, Chinaware, platedware, etc.

MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 30th September, 1924.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

TO-DAY AT
6-30 and 10 p. m.
"MARY REGAN"
With ANITA STEWART.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

TO-DAY AT
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
"THROUGH THE BACK DOOR"
With MARY PICKFORD.

EMPRESS THEATRE.

TO-DAY AT
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
"THE PRISONER OF ZENDA"
From ANTHONY HOPE'S NOVEL.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 29.

Depression from Gujerat has moved to East Rajputana and caused very heavy rain in the Northeast of the United Provinces and adjacent districts of Punjab.

Monsoon has been very weak in the Peninsula and Northeast India.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, West United Provinces, Southeast Punjab, East Rajputana, West Central India and Konkan, and Local in East Central Provinces, Malabar, North Hyderabad and North Madras Coast.

A few falls occurred in Upper Burma. The chief amounts are:—Rangoon one and a half inches, Bassein one, Barreilly six, Meerut nine, Roorkee seven, Dehra Dun, Mukteswar eight, Simla four, Delhi three, Ambala, Jaipur two, Udaipur one, Neemuch one and a half, Parbhani two, Mussoorie ten.

Forecast:—Extension in the United Provinces.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hrs. to 8 a.m. of 29th Sept. 1924.	Total since 1st June, 1924.	June 1st to 29th Sept. 1922.	1923.
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct
Colaba (Observatory) ..	0 02	51 75	73 46	78 12
Fort (St. George's Hospital) ..	0 12	57 29	66 36	84 58
Esplanade (Gok. Tej Hospital) ..	0 16	56 64	66 16	74 97
Byculla (J. J Hospital) ..	.. ..	.. ..	70 21	77 49

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS
GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA
Bombay, September, 28.

Means of observations taken at 6. a. m., 10 a.m. 2 p. m. 4 p.m., and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.650 inches
Temperature of Air	78.6 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75.9 "
Dew Point	74.6 "
Relative humidity of Air	88% "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	9.2 "
Maximum temperature of Air	83.9 "
Minimum	74.4 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NW, WNW, WSW, S.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	306 miles
Fall of Rain	2.12 inches
Total fall during month	12.12 "
Do. do. year	51.75 "
Additional fall of rain upto 10 a.m. of 29th Sept.	0.00 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER Bombay mean Time. h.	m.	Depth on Still. ft.	in.	LOW WATER Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time. h.	m.	Depth on Still. ft.	in.
	Sep.					Sep.				
M.	29	11	23	28	8	29	5	9	16	1
		23	50	28	10		17	35	15	4
Tu.	30	11	58	28	10	30	5	48	16	1
	Oct.	..		..		Oct.	18	7	14	11
W.	1	0	31	29	2	1	6	27	16	5
		12	34	28	7		18	45	14	9
Th.	2	1	12	29	1	2	7	10	17	1
		13	12	28	1		19	22	15	0
F.	3	1	58	28	7	3	7	55	18	1
		13	53	27	3		20	4	15	7
Sat.	4	2	59	26	9	4	10	4	21	6
		14	55	26	5		22	14	19	4
Sun.	5	3	49	27	9	5	10	0	20	1
		15	41	25	1		22	1	17	7

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 29th September 1924, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Delhi has had 3.44" of rain, Hissar 0.23" and Ambala 2.42". Skies are clear over the northwest of the province and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. The air is generally damper than usual. Maximum temperature was very low in the whole of the division; the minimum was almost normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Ajmer has had 0.54" of rain, Jaipur 2.04" and Kotah 0.52". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded over east Rajputana and lower Sind and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in upper Sind and generally in excess in Rajputana. Maximum temperature was considerably lower than usual in the latter area and higher in lower Sind; the minimum was below normal at Ajmer and Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Neemuch has had 1.36" of rain and Indore 0.17". Skies are heavily clouded over Central India West, moderately to heavily clouded over east Kathiawar and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in Cutch and locally in excess elsewhere. Maximum and minimum temperatures were both lower than usual at Deesa and the former alone in Central India West and at Bhavnagar-Para.

The Central Provinces.—Raipur reports 0.20" of rain. Skies are in general lightly to moderately clouded and at Saugor humidity is in slight excess. Maximum temperature was lower than usual at Khandwa and Akola; the minimum was very nearly normal.

The Konkan.—Ratnagiri has had 0.25" of rain, Marmagao 0.22" and Karwar 0.56". Skies are moderately clouded over Bombay and lightly clouded elsewhere. Moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature did not differ much from the normal. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday at Bobay was 83deg.9 (2 deg. below normal) and the minimum 75deg.0 (2 deg. below normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded over the central parts of the division and in general lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Vapour in air is above normal at Aurangabad. Temperature was much below normal in the Bombay Deccan and northwest Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—The depression from the Bay is now over east Rajputana and has caused rainfall only in its neighbourhood and the east Punjab. Elsewhere the monsoon has been weak. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Konkan, Central India West, east Rajputana, the west United Provinces and the east Punjab, and local in the east Central Provinces and Malabar. The chief amounts, besides those already mentioned, are Cochin 0.20" and Trivandrum 0.19". Temperature is very low in northwest India.

Forecast.—Rainfall is likely to increase in the United Provinces.

Daily Weather Telegram for the 28th September 1924, issued from Simla.

The depression from the Deccan lies near Surat this morning. It has strengthened the monsoon from Central India West to the east Punjab and the adjacent districts where some heavy falls of rain have occurred. Rainfall has been nearly general in the west United Provinces, the east Punjab, Central India West, the west Central Provinces, the Konkan, Malabar and the Bombay Deccan, and local in Lower Burma, east Rajputana, the east Central Provinces, north Hyderabad and on the north Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in Upper Burma, the North-west Frontier Province, Gujarat and South Hyderabad.

The chief amounts, not mentioned in the Bombay Report, were:—Rangoon one inch; Mayavo one and a half; Mussooree five; Bareilly one; Meerut, Roorkee, Chakrata four; Mukteswar six; Simla three.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON MONDAY, THE 29TH OF SEPT. 1924.

STATIONS.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date	Normal, 1st June to date.	Departure, 1st June to date.
Punjab—				
Multan		9.15	5.03	+4.12
Rawalpindi		23.86	22.47	+1.39
Lahore		14.38	14.84	—0.46
Hissar	0.23	7.50	11.36	—3.86
Ambala	2.42	24.57	23.37	+1.20
Delhi	3.44	24.93	22.64	+2.29
United Provinces—				
Agra	0.13	27.65	23.57	—4.08
Mainpuri	0.16	32.70	22.78	+9.92
Jhansi		38.93	32.87	+6.06
Cawnpore	0.01	44.57	31.81	+1270
Allahabad		37.14	33.87	+3.27
Sind—				
Jacobabad		1.50	2.28	—0.78
Karachi		2.25	5.89	—3.64
Rajputana—				
Ajmer	0.54	31.53	18.27	+1326
Jaipur	2.04	39.88	21.64	+1824
Kotah	0.52	47.46	25.69	+2176
Mount Abu		65.83	57.52	+8.31
Kathiawar—				
Bhuj		7.20	13.32	—6.12
Dwarka		3.81	12.42	—8.61
Veraval		15.42	17.40	—1.98
Rajkot		25.76	24.68	—0.92
Bhavnagar Para		16.74	19.37	—2.63
Gujarat—				
Surat	0.07	43.01	38.38	+4.63
Ahmedabad		24.20	27.36	—3.16
Deesa		29.90	23.32	+6.58
Central India West—				
Neemuch	1.36	32.06	26.95	+5.11
Indore	0.17	33.75	30.00	+3.75
Central Provinces—				
Jubbulpore		56.32	49.32	+7.00
Saugor		38.49	40.87	—2.38
Hoshangabad		38.70	44.59	—5.89
Khandwa		27.34	26.36	+0.98
Akola		29.42	26.57	+2.85
Amraoti	0.02	22.39	27.89	—5.50
Nagpur		31.55	42.55	—1120
Chanda		31.37	45.82	—1425
Raipur	0.2	29.95	44.51	—1456
Konkan—				
Bombay	0.02	51.75	66.77	—1502
Ratnagiri	0.25	90.64	93.39	+3.25
Mormugao	0.22	87.33	85.97	+1.36
Karwar	0.56	114.47	108.14	+6.33
Bombay Deccan—				
Malegaon	0.04	20.85	18.13	+2.72
Ahmednagar		18.84	17.31	+1.53
Poona	0.02	21.47	20.04	+1.43
Sholapur		20.62	21.59	—0.97
Bijapur		11.57	13.82	—2.25
Belgaum	0.02	42.98	38.58	+4.40
Hyderabad—				
Aurangabad	0.03	18.80	23.17	—4.37
Nizamabad (Indur.)		28.94	35.10	—6.16
Hyderabad		23.52	24.28	—0.76
Malabar—				
Mangalore		131.16	106.60	+2456
Calicut		136.16	87.36	+4880
Cochin	0.20	131.02	72.91	+5811
Ceylon—				
Colombo	0.16	39.77	21.06	+1877
Madras (Excluding Malabar) & Mysore.				
Masulipatam	0.02	26.74	23.83	+2.91
Bellary		15.01	10.89	+4.12
Cuddapah		17.55	18.70	—1.15
Madras		20.40	15.24	+5.16
Bangalore		20.65	19.10	+1.55
Coimbatore		23.51	5.68	+1783
Trichinopoly	0.03	10.43	11.42	—0.99
Negapatam		7.92	10.40	—2.48

ACCIDENT ON KALKA SIMLA RY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

The District Traffic Superintendent of the Kalka Simla Railway from Simla, wires under date September 28th:—Owing to the collapse of retaining wall between Sanwara and Dharampore the line is completely blocked. Transhipment at present is not possible. The Down Calcutta and Bombay Mails have been detained.

A Yeotmal message of September 29th says:—The Second Session of the Chikhli Taluq Conference will be held at Deolgaon Raja on October 16th under the presidentship of Mr. Pannalal Vyas of Khamgaon.—A. P.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

September 29.

Nawab, Smith, Java.
British Rose, Dobson, Abadan.
Bamora, Rowe, Busreh.

LOADING.

September 29.

Steamer China for London.

S. S. Nawab:—The Asiatic Coy.'s steamer Nawab, 3,429 tons, Captain J. F. Smith, arrived in harbour yesterday from Java, with a cargo of sugar.

S. S. British Rose:—The Shaw Wallace Coy.'s steamer British Rose, 5,817 tons, Captain Dobson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Abadan, with a cargo of fuel oil.

S. S. Bamora:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Bamora, 1,878 tons, Captain J. Rowe, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(MONDAY, September 29.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
1 Axenfels, 5324, Hamburg 11/10 L Edwards.
2 China 4161 London 11/10 M M & Co.
3 Andije 4037, Colombo, NF, E. D Sassoon.
4 Castalia 4083 L'pool 8/10 Grahams.
6 C of Canterbury, 3332, Karachi, 3/10, K N Co.
6 Karoa, 3607, Durban 1/10, M M and Co.
8 Pilsna 4915 Trieste 1/10 L Triestino.
10 Sardinia 4143 Japan 14/10 M M & Co.
12 Bradanon 3164, Antwerp, NF, T M & Co.
14 Othello 3291 Hull 1/10 .f T and Co.
15 Mirzapore 4135, London, 5/10 M M & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Capodimonte 3544 K'chi 28/9 L Tristew.
3 Barpeta 1877 Basra, 1/10 M M & Co.
4 Varsova, 1937, Basrah, 3/10, M M . Co.
7 Gambhira, 3176, Rangoon, 5/10, M M & Co.
9 Houduhu Maru, 3541, Japan, 9/10, O S Kaisha.
10 & 11 Begum 3656 Java 30/9 T M & Co.
12-13 Jalavira 2853 Rangoon, 2/10 Scindia S N Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Golconda, 3203 NF, NF, M M & Co.

EXPORTS.

September 29.

S. S. Mirzapur for London:—36 cwts Fish maws, H A Mohamed and Son, 25 bales Horse hairs, K Adamji and Co. 200 cwts Turmeric, E Virjee and Co. 25 cwts Gum Olibanum, E Virjee and Co. 61 cases Bristles, Hollingshurst and Co Ltd. 105 cwts Wheat Middlings, The Bombay Co Ltd, 1 case cotton Curtains, J M Narain, 5 cases cotton curtains, C B Bhottwala, 1 bale Woollen Numdas, D Chellaram, 1 crate, 2 cases and 2 Packages Woollen Carpets, Grindlay and Co Ltd, 200 cwts Deer horns, L Tharia and Sons, 300 cwts Buffalo horns, L Tharia and Sons, 26 bundles cotton and Woollen Carpets, M M T Afshar.

S. S. Castalia for Liverpool:—44 bales wool G Sadhuram, 100 bales cotton waste, B Meyer and Co. 500 cwts Myrabolams, Mathuradas Bros, 55 bales wool, Meyer Nissim, 720 cwts Wheat Pollards, A Durst, 54 bales cotton waste, Ralli Bros, 2 bales cotton fly V A Joshi, 100 bales wool, F F Campbell and Co Ltd. 19 bales wool, D Kundanmall, 136 bales wool, V Oomersey, 30 bales wool, G Gumanwool, P Soonderjee, 157 bales wool, The Bombmall, 55 bales wool C Ramswarup, 77 bales bay Co Ltd.

For Marseilles:—23 cwts Beef casings (dried) A Mahler and Co. 9 cwts Salted Beef casings, A Mahler and Co. 84 cwts dry casings, Ad Meyer.

For Glasgow:—2100 cwts Groundnut Oil cake, L Ebramji.

S. S. Castalia for Philadelphia:—66 casks wet salted Goat Skins, Briskey Company.

S. S. Bradavon for Leith:—4,000 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

For Antwerp:—200 cwts Mustard seed, A Durst, 440 cwts Crushed Bones Hollinghurst and Co Ltd, 100 cwts Cashew nuts Kernels, Amin and Sons.

S. S. City of Canterbury for Hull:—5,005 cwts Myrabollams, P Mathuradas and Co Ltd.

S. S. Axenfels for Hamburg:—4,375 cwts Groundnut Oil Cake, L Ebrahimji.

For Rotterdam:—2,000 cwts Linseed Oil Cake, A Durst, 1,200 cwts Linseed Oil Cake, L Ebrahimji, 2,100 cwts Groundnut Oil Cake L Ebrahimji.

For Antwerp:—2,000 cwts Linseed Oil cake, A Durst.

S. S. Capodimonte for Genoa:—1,000 cwts Linseed, Gorio Ltd, 3 tons Old Iron Scrap, J Shariff and Sons.

For Naples:—12,000 cwts Wheat, Ralli Bros.

S. S. Pilsna for Trieste:—2,000 cwts Rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co, Ltd, 1,000 cwts Rapeseed, Ralli Bros.

For Venice:—55 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros Ltd.

S. S. China for London:—31 bales Cow Hides Tanned, P E Boyce and Son.

S. S. Honolula Maru for Kobe:—500 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka:—500 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd.

For Nagoya:—500 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORTS.

September 29.

S. S. Kandahar, Agents Killick Nixon and Co, from Liverpool:—16 cases Grease, 20 barrels Grease, 90 kegs Grease 97 bales cottons, 441 cases cottons, 580 cases cotton P goods, 292 bales cotton P goods, 9 bales Rugs, 52 bales cotton Tents, 71 bales cotton yarn, 12 cases cotton yarn, 17 cases Silk and Cotton Goods, 17 cases Woollen P Goods, 288 bales old newspaper, 80 bales paper, 6 bales Tissues, 53 cases Tissues, 23 cases Woollen and Cotton Goods, 69 cases Colour, 100 Glycerine, 54 cases Cigarettes, 52 cases common Soap, 854 boxes common Soap, 125 boxes Tin plates, 200 drums Caustic soda, 65 drums Oil, 29 barrel Tallow, 33 casks Tallow, 940 China Clay, 2 casks Antimony, 77 Screws, 663 kegs Paints, 1035 plates Hard Spelter, 112 Flats, 621 Pipes, 101 bundles Steel Rounds, 20 bundles Plates, 1330 bundles Mild Steel Sheets, 500 bundles Steel Sheets, 1020 bundles Hoops 2 bundles Steel, 2079 bundles Galv Corr Sheets, 725 bundles Galv Plain Sheets.

From Newport:—1823 Angles, 237 bundles Angles, 365 bundles, Steel Hoops 164 bundles Mild Steel, 89 bundles Steel Bars, 5160 bundles, Galv Corr Sheets, 50 bales Paper, 170 cases Bath Bricks, 961 cases Bolts and Nuts, 1607 boxes Tin plates, 1080 casks Portland Cement.

From Port Said:—75 cases Gum Styrax.

S. S. Clan Murdoch, Agents James Finlay and Co. Ltd, from Manchester:—366 bales old Newspaper, 50 bales paper, 33 bales wool Top, 7 bales cotton Tents, 55 bales cotton yarn, 139 cases cotton yarn, 529 cases cotton P Goods, 336 bales Cotton P Goods, 156 bales cottons, 595 cases cottons, 18 cases cotton Goods, 10 bales cotton Goods, 131 cases cotton and woollen P Goods, 13 cases Oil, 26 barrels Oil, 13 barrels soluble Oil, 24 barrels Lustrine, 45 trusses cotton banding, 60 D/bags Wheat Starch, 100 D/bags Corn Starch, 50 D/bags Farina, 7,950 bundles Hoops, 1 case Grease.

From Glasgow::—65 bales Paper, 175 bales old Newspapers, 23 bales cotton P Goods, 168 cases Cotton P Goods, 87 cases Cottons, 59 cases cotton yarn, 40 cases Ginger wine, 150 cases Bottled Beer, 398 cases Whisky, 21 cases Marmalade, 89 cases Cotton reels, 50 casks Tallow, 19 casks Old Files, 400 Stoneware Acid Jars, 118 Cisterns, 1351 Pipes, 13100 Fire bricks.

From Liverpool:—30 cases Cotton yarn, 136 cases cotton P Goods, 62 cases Asbestos Cement Sheets, 23 cases Woollen P Goods, 780 cases Common soap, 1370 boxes Common Soap, 88 bales Paper, 5340 bundles Galv Corr Sheets, 625 bundles Galv Plain Sheets, 424 bundles Galv Sheets, 25 Cylinders Chlorine, 525 drums Caustic Soda, 1600 drums Bleaching Powder, 41 kegs Bolts and Nuts, 37 casks Alizarine Dye, 276 Pipes.

From Naples:—200 bags Almonds, 9852 baskets Potatoes.

From Genoa:—12 cases Aniline Colour, 9 bales cotton Tissues, 32 cases Cotton Tissues, 145 cases Cotton P Goods, 18 cases Cotton and Art Silk P Goods.

S. S. Mulbera, Agents, Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co, from Karachi:—3 barrels Grease.

The Third Sessions of the C. P. and Berar Provincial Marwari Agrawal Conference is to be held at Akola on 17th and 18th October. A Working Committee has been formed.—A. P.

THE BEST
Non-Greasy Hair Oil of To-day
KUNTAL KAUMUDI TAILA
made by
KAVIRAJ R. C. SEN, L. M. S.
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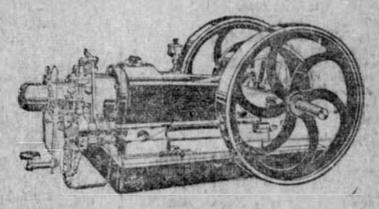

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All tools of the highest quality guaranteed equal to the best imported, Made from Indian Steel by Indian workmen using the most up-to-date machinery. All tools hardened and tempered by special processes ensuring a constant standard of quality. Enquiries Solicited.

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2 RAMPART ROW, FORT

Sole Agents for C. P. & Berar:

Messrs Thakar Trivedi & Co.,
Hansapuri, Circle No. 23, Nagpur.

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Buyers of a phial of our Scent will

be presented with the following articles—1 Mouth Organ, 1 Fancy Cigarette Case, 144 Blue-Black Ink Tablets, 1 Pocket Bioscope with 40 pictures

1 doz. Transfer pictures, 1 Fountain Pen, 1 Clip, 12 Nibs, 1 Hair destroyer soap, 1 Fancy toy wrist watch, 1 Fancy Comb, 1 Ring of eight metals. Price Rs. 2-4 Postage As. 10.

CHEAP AGENCY.
136, Upper Chitpore Road,
P. O. Hatkhola, Calcutta.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 29.

B C RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 21/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 3/4.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 23/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 3/4.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 25/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 13/16.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 587.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 647.
Bank's buying D D Frcs 637.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 122½.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 117½.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 164½.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 234½.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 160.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 304½.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dols 4.46-5/8.
London—Paris Frcs 84.70.
London—Switzerland Frcs 23.30
London—Brussels Frcs 91.90.
London—Rome Liras 102.00.
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Steady market.

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 29.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/6 23/32
Bank demand	1/5 3/4
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s	1/6
American Dollars	306 1/2
Hongkong Dollars	164 1/2
Shanghai	234 1/2
Japan	121 1/2
Singapore	160

Market Steady.

London, Sept. 27.

Rentes 3 per cent 84.90
Berlin Cheques on London 52½
Bar Silver (Spot) 35
Bar Silver 2 months hence 35
Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet but steady.
Interest day to day loans 2 3/8
Interest 7 days market loans 2 3/8
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5/7/23

STOCKS

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £89 ex did unchanged
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £91 5/8 unchanged
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £102 1/4 unchanged.
Conversion Loan £77 11/16 unchanged
Indian Loan 5½ per cent £101 1/1 unchanged
Indian Loan 7 per cent £108 1/4 unchanged
Consols 2½ per cent £57½ unchanged
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent 46½ unchanged
Indian Stock 3½ per cent (Sterling Loan) £64 7/8 unchanged
Govt. Securities 3 per cent 54 7/8 unchanged

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS

Stockholm	16.88
Christiania	31.85
Amsterdam	11. 56
Switzerland	23.47
Belgium	92.00

London, Sept. 27
Exchange on London in Paris
Exchange on London in Italy 10189
London, Sept. 26.
Exchange on Continental Centres Belgium 92.08.
New York, Sept. 27.
Demand Bills 44625

DISCOUNTS

London, Sept. 27
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st 3 11/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 4 1/16
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 4 1/4
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st 4 3/4
5 per cent Rentes 23 3/4

BULLION.

Bombay, Sept. 29.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 15/3/9.
Sovereigns forward Rs. 15/2/6.
Bar gold ready Rs. 23/9.
Bar gold forward Rs. 23/10.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 23/11/9.
Bar silver ready Rs. 80/5.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 80/8.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 80/10.

London, Sept. 27.

Bar gold ready s. 92-6.
Silver ready d. 35-0.
Silver forward d. 35-0.
TONE OF SILVER—
Firm. China bought to cover sales. Market closed with buyers at to-day's price.

GOLD.

Bombay, Sept. 29.

Ready:—23—10—3

Vaida	Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p.m.
Asho	23-9-0	23-10-9		23-10-9
Kartak	23-11-0	23-12-9		23-12-9

Teji Mandi:—
Asho 0—4—0
Kartak 0—6—6
Tone—Market steady

SILVER.

Bombay, Sept. 29.

Ready.—80—8—0

Vaida.	Opening.	Highest	Lowest.	At 6 p.m.
Asho	80-5-0	80-10 0		80 10-0
Kartak	80-10-0	80-15-0		80-15 0

Teji Mandi:—
Asho 0—10—0
Kartak 1—2—0
Tone—Market Steady.

BOMBAY MARKET

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, Sept. 29.

On Saturday Reuter reported a further heavy advance of 124 to 132 points in New York futures. The market advanced on continued short covering and Commission Houses buying. Liverpool was reported to 33 to 42 points up. The advance was due to heavy short covering and trade buying. After the recent sharp advance Reuter reported to-day 34 to 40 points lower in New York futures. Liverpool has been reported 45 to 59 points higher. The market advanced on continued short covering and local buying.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar have received the following cables from their New York friends, Messrs. A. Norden and Co.:—

Dated the 26th instant:—"Unfavourable crop accounts in Atlantic States. Fear frost in North-West."

Dated the 27th instant:—"Natural reaction. Absence of frost."

We are at a loss to understand the recent very sharp recovery in America and can only base it to very heavy short covering on somewhat unfavourable crop prospects. The extreme rapid reaction has taken everybody by surprise, but when once the weak shorts disappear from the market we expect that prices will again reach a more reasonable level. On the other hand, further short covering due to less favourable weather reports may easily force prices to a higher level, and consequently the whole position at the present juncture is so very uncertain that we find it difficult to foretell as to what the near future has in store for us. As regards long run we expect prices to again reach their recent lower level.

The Marwari Bazar opened this morning strong at Rs. 478½ for F. G. Broach April-May. At the opening Commission Houses and a well-known Indore operator were sellers and the market declines to Rs. 472. Around this level one Japanese House and Bazar operators were buyers and the prices improved to Rs. 474½, but again eased to Rs. 470½ on selling by Commission Houses. Buying by Bulls raised the market to Rs. 475. On Liverpool advices being reported much lower than expected the values dropped to Rs. 471 and the market finally closed at Rs. 472½ at 6 p.m.

Fine Oomra December-January opened at Rs. 458 and steadily gave way to Rs. 448 on selling by Commission Houses and Shroffs, but again improved to Rs. 451 on Commission Houses and Bazar operators buying and finally closed at Rs. 447 at 6 p.m. Whilst Oomra March opened at Rs. 450 and declining to Rs. 440 on Shroffs and Exporting Houses selling closed at Rs. 437 at 6 p.m. F. G. Bengal December-January opened at Rs. 405 and closed at Rs. 400 at 6 p.m.

Our market for ready cottor was closed on Saturday. The Sewri market is closed to-day for forward and ready business.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS,

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT

Sept. 29.

New York Market 27th Sept. 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Closing Prices.	Since Previous close
25 75	Oct.	25.70—05	25.40	—35
24.84	Dec.		24.50	—34
24.90	Jan.		24.50	—40
25.11	Mar.		24.75	—36
25.37	May.		25.02	—35
On 26th Sept, Newyork Spot ..			26.10	+140
,, New Orleans ..			24.80	+135
On 27th ,, Newyork Spot ..			25.70	—40
,, New Orleans ..			24.50	—30

Telegraphic market advices:—Saturday market. Think advance culminated.
October highest 25.98, lowest 25.40, range 58 points.

Liverpool Market, 27th Sept. 1924.

Previous Close, Delivery,	Opening Prices.	Prices at 12 noon.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
13.79 Oct.	14.28+49	14.37+58	14.38	+59
13.67 Jan.	14.12+45	14.24+57	14.24	+57
13.73 Mar.			14.26	+53
13.76 May.			14.27	+51
13.64 July.			14.09	+45
Egyptian				
20.15 Nov.			20.20	+05
19.25 Jan.			19.20	+05

Telegraphic market advices:—(1) New York sales futures on Friday last estimated at 400,000.

Light to moderate rainfall Eastern belt. Forecast:—Entire belt partly cloudy. Weather cooler.

(2) Continued short covering and trade fixing call sales absorbing scale up limit and hedge selling.

(3) Our travelling man wires from Oklahoma:—"Found good crop in this section; some poor, but general average good. Rain would do considerable damage. Estimate Oklahoma crop million and quarter already made if can be saved."

Another of our Liverpool friends cable us as under:—

"More rains. Heavy covering. Speculative buying. Trade demand broadening. Think advance too rapid."

OPENING TONE AND PRICES

Liverpool, Sept. 27.

Future Delivery Prices:—

October	14.26 plus	.47
November	14.10 ,,	.43
December	14.08 ,,	.43
January	14.12 ,,	.55
March	14.15 ,,	.42
May	14.16 ,,	.40
July	14.07 ,,	.42

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Sept. 27.

Cotton Delivery Liverpool.	Mid. Uplands	G. O. C.
September	14.68 plus	.57
October	14.38 ,,	.59
November	14.24 ,,	.57
December	14.23 ,,	.58
January	14.24 ,,	.57
February	14.24 ,,	.54
March	14.26 ,,	.53
April	14.25 ,,	.51
May	14.27 ,,	.31
June	14.12 ,,	.47
July	14.09 ,,	.45

Tone:—Very steady

EGYPTIAN COTTON.— CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, Sept. 27

September	23 20 plus	.5
October	21.30 ,,	.5
November	20.20 ,,	.5
December	19.55 ,,	.5
January	19.30 ,,	.5
February	19.15 ,,	.5
March	19.00 ,,	.5
April	18.95 ,,	.5
May	18.88 ,,	.5
June	18.81 ,,	.5
July	18.73 ,,	.5

EGYPTIAN FUTURES

November	20.30 plus	.15
January	19.45 ,,	.20
March	19.05 ,,	.10
May	18.95 ,,	.12

COTTON

Liverpool, Sept. 27.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 5,000 Bales
Total Day's Sales on Spec and for Exp 1,000 Bales.
Total Day's Sales of East Indian 1,000 Bales
Mid. Americans Spot —Universal standard 14.83 Quiet.
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakellaridis 25.50d.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS

Liverpool, Sept. 27.

M. G. Bengal Good	11.10
M. G. Bengal Fully Good	11.50
M. G. Bengal, Fine	11.90
No. 1 Oomra Good	11.30
No. 1 Oomra Fully Good	11.80
No. 1 Oomra Fine	12.30
M. G. Broach Good	11.50
M. G. Broach Fully Good	11.90
M. G. Broach Fine	12.30
M. G. Scinde Good	11.00
M. G. Scinde Fully Good	11.40
M. G. Scinde, Fine	11.80

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPRT

London, Sept. 27.

Total in Sight 1998,000 Bales
Egyptian Visible Supply 145,000 Bales
East Indian Visible Supply 126,000 Bales
American Visible Supply 1714,000 Bales
Other Visible Supply 238,000 Bales
Total Sales 36,000 Bales
East Indian Sales 6,000
East Indian Stock 65,000 Bales
East Indian Forwarded 4,300 Bales
East Indian Actual Export 1,800 Bales
East Indian Imports 1,000 Bales.
American Afloat 165,000 Bales
East Indian Afloat 10,000 Bales
Total Afloat 284,000 Bales

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Sept. 27.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 48,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain 1,000
Day's Exports to Continent 1,000

Futures at New York		
October	25.40	—.35
January	24.50	—.42
March	24.75	—.36
May	25.00	—.37
Spot Cotton at New York	25.70	—.40
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	24.50	—.30
Futures at New Orleans		
October	24.41	—.35
January	24.42	—.34

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 18½
Silver—Foreign mined 69 3/4

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Sept. 29.

3½ per cent Government Paper Rs. 64/4.
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 85.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 92/12.
5 per cent Loan due 1933 Rs. 97/2.
5 per cent Loan due 1945-55 Rs. 97.
5½ per cent Bonds due 1925 Rs. 102/8.
5½ per cent Bonds due 1928 Rs. 103/6.
6 per cent Bonds due 1927 Rs. 100/7.
6 per cent Bonds due 1930 Rs. 102/4.
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 Rs. 103/4.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 105/10.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 74.
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 100.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 73/8.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 99.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 73/8.

SHARES.

Bombay, Sept. 29.

Market closed steady. The following are the closing rates:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1406/4, India 80, Central Bank 25/14 and Eastern Bank 83.

COTTON MILLS.

Ahd. Advance 460, Bombay Cotton 580, Bombay Dyeing 820, Bradbury 570, Century 410, Cent. India 560, Colaba Land 176/4, Coorla 190, Crescent 270, Dawn 660, Edw. Sassoon 280, Elphinstone 42/8, Fazulbhoy 957/8, Globe 70, Gokak 110, Ind. Bleaching 216/4, Ind. Malwa 418/12, Kastoorchand 180, Khatao 220, Kohinoor 1400, Madhowji 315, M. Petit 2580, Meyer Sassoon 140, Morarji 3000, New Great 430, New City 360, Pabani 375, Pearls 602/8, Phoenix 555, Simplex 291/4, Swan 980, Swadeshi 620, Tata Mill 220 and Vishnu Cotton 1675.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 190, B. Burma 316/4, B. Burma N. I. 32/8, Bt. Burma Pet. 5/14, Bombay Tramway 89/6, Bombay Steam 70, Bundi Cement 10/8, Katni ord 77/8, Katni def 180, New India 15/4, Shivrajpur 42/12, Tata Iron ord 14/8, Tata Iron def 64/4, Tata Hydro 737/8 xd and Scindia Steam 8/8.

London, Sept. 27.

Chartered Bank of India, A and China £19 5/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation £131
National Bank of India, Ltd. £42 3/4
Eastern Bank. Ltd. £6 3/16
P. and O Banking Corporation, Ltd. £10 7/8

WHEAT

London, Sept. 27.

Rozario Santa Fe—63½ lbs. Sept./Oct. sellers 59/6
Barletta Russo—63½ lbs. Sept./Oct. sellers 58
Australian Sept./Oct. paid 61
Karachi Barley Sept./Oct buyers 44/9
Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. Sept./Oct., value 60/6
Wheat Red Karachi per 492 lbs. C. I. F. Sept./Oct. sellers 59/6
Tone:—Firm and dearer with good trade.
Cargo, Barletta Russo 63½ lbs. 57/6 paid and buyers for Jan./Feb. shipment and sellers at 58/3.
Cargo, Australian 61 paid and buyers for Jan. shipment.
Two Cargos Choice White Karachi sold at 60/3 for October —buyers over.
Wheat afloat to U. K. 189,000 Qrs.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Sept. 29
1924 (6-30 p. m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by The Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

Ready	Bazar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	52 0 0	7 15 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	51 0 0	7 15 0
Wheat Karachi Bangla	54 0 0	8 3 0
Rapeseed, Brown Katni	12 12 0	13 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	12 4 0	12 12 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	13 8 0	14 0 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	13 2 0	13 10 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	12 13 0	13 5 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	83 0 6	16 12 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	78 0 0	15 12 0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	74 0 0	15 8 0
Teelseed, Black	73 0 0	14 12 0
Poppyseed, White	13 8 0	14 2 0
Groundnuts	81 0 0	..
Mowraseed	10 0 0	10 4 0
Barley	44 0 0	6 10 0
Castorseed	93 0 0	18 12 0
Cotton Seeds Ready Delivery	43 0 0	6 2 0
Forward.	Rs a. p.	
Wheat, May	8 2 6	
Wheat, Sept	7 14 3	
Linseed, May	13 10 0	
Linseed, Sept.	13 9 6	
Groundnuts D/J	72 8 0	
Gujarat Castor Seed Asho	95 0 0	
Teelseed Gajar 25/15 D/J	15 11 0	
Cotton Seed D/J	15 11 0	
Gujrat Castorseed Vaishakh	70 11 0	

London, Sept. 27.

Linseed La Plata Argentine was firm and dearer and not much doing Closed for Sept./Oct. buyers shipment at £21
Cottonseed Bombay closed steady for Sept./Oct. near value shipment at 11 3/16
Castorseed Bombay Sept./Oct. sellers £31 1/4

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Sept. 27.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta Oct./Dec. sellers 22/6
Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta Jan./March sellers 22/9
Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta June/July sellers 20/1½
Fine White Java C. and F. Bombay Jan./March sellers 22/11
Fine White Java C. and F. Karachi Jan./March sellers 22/11

SUGAR MARKET.

Bombay, Sept. 29.

Ready prices remained unchanged with fair purchase enquiries. To-day's clearance including local requirements amounts to 4,400 bags, showing a fair record of off-take.

Java Forward positions have shown an improving tendency, evidencing a rise of 1 and 2d. respectively for August-September and October-December shipment in the price-levels on Saturday evening. Beet and Mauritius Crystal Sugar prices have ruled steady around Saturday's closing quotations.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 20/7 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 15/4 per cwt.
Shipment August-September Sh. 22/3 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment October-December Sh. 22/6 per cwt. F. B. H.
Continental Beet Sugar:—
Shipment November-December Sh. 21/4 per cwt. F. B. H.
B. R. B. Beet Sugar:—
Shipment November-December Sh. 22 per cwt. F. B. H.
Mauritius Crystal Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 20/2 per cwt.
Shipment September-October Sh. 21/8 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment October-November-December Sh. 21/8 per cwt. F. B. H.

RAPESEEDS

London, Sept. 27.

Ferozepore Real Bold for Sept./Oct. sellers shipment to Hamburg £22 3/4
Toria for Sept./Oct. sellers shipment £23 1/4
Brown Cawnpore Sept./Oct. sellers £22 3/4
Business was done in Linseed La Plata Argentine for Jan./Feb. shipment to Hull at £19 7/8 and in Linseed Calcutta for Sept./Oct shipment at £22.18.9. In Wheat, Cargo, Choice White Karachi for Oct. shipment at £60/3 and in Cargo, Australian for Jan. shipment at 61 and in Wheat, Parcel, Choice White Karachi for Oct./Nov. shipment at 61/3.
Linseed, firm. Cottonseed, steady. Linseed oil, good tone
Wheat, decided upward movement. Rice, quiet.

RUBBER

London, Sept. 27.

Para Up River Fine, spot Nov./Dec 14 3/4
Plantation, First Latex Crepe, spot Oct. 14 3/4. Steady with moderate business

METAL REPORT

London, Sept. 27.

Tin Block £234 7/8
LINSEED
Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags Sept./Oct. 22 15/16
Linseed Tone.—Firm dearer —little doing.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net, Months Oct./Dec. value 42 1/8
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net, Buyers, etc. Jan./April done 41/3

London, Sept. 27.

English best Selected Copper £65½
Standard Copper G. M. B. £62 3/8
Copper Braziers £83
Yellow Metal £7 7/8
Hard Spelter £28
Corrugated Sheets £18 3/4

BRASS,

Bombay, September. 29.

	Per md	Rs	a.	p
Brass English	3/a	61	0	0
Do	1	62	0	0
Do	1 1/4	61	0	0
Do	1 1/2	61	0	0
Do	1 3/4	61	0	0
Do	2	61	0	0

COPPER.

Bombay, September 29.

	Per md.	Rs.	a	p
Copper, English	3/4	66	0	0
Copper	1	66	8	0
Copper	1 1-4	66	0	0
Copper, American ..	1 1-2	67	0	0
Copper	1 3-4	67	0	0
Copper	2	67	0	0
Japanese Copper Bars ..		62	0	0
Panchteka Joint		29	0	0
Copper, English Bars		61	0	0
Brass Bars		41	8	0
Pat Klai		53	0	0
Lead, Country		23	0	0
German Brass, Metal 3-4		59	8	0
,, ,, ,, to 1		58	12	0
,, ,, 1 1-4 to 1 1-2, 1 3-4 to 2½		58	12	0
Engl Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3-4 to 2		66	0	0
American Copper 3-4		67	0	0
,, ,, ,, to 1		67	8	0
,, ,, 1 1-4		67	0	0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS DAILY QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 29.

	per lb.	Rs.	a.	p.
Kilachand .. ..No.	14 1/2	0	15	0
Kilachand .. ..No.	20 1/2	1	1	0
Currimbhai .. ..No.	12 1/2	0	14	9
Elphinstone .. ..No.	12 1/2	0	15	0
David .. .. ..No.	10 1/2	0	14	9
Shapurji .. ..No.	10 1/2	0	14	6
Trikamdas .. ..No.	10 1/2	0	15	0
Sattara .. ..No.	10 1/4	0	15	0
Shapurji .. ..No.	6 1/2	0	12	9
Light-house .. ..No.	6 1/2	0	12	6
Japan .. .. ..No.	40—1	1	8	0
,, ...No.	42—2	1	11	0
,, ...No	20	1	2	0
,, ...No	32	1	6	0

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Sept. 29.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p. m. on 27th September, 1924.

Cotton	695 Bales
Wheat	1811 Cwt.
Linseed	6641 ,,
Rapeseed etc.	5032 ,,
Gingellyseed	3831 ,,
Poppyseed	118 ,,
Groundnuts	475 ,,
Castorseed	13146 ,,
Rice	1189 ,,
Myrabollams	Nil ,,
Cottonseed	2747 ,,
Mowraseed	177 ,,
Gram	198 ,,
Juwar	1078 ,,
Masur	Nil ,,
Barley	2293 ,,
Bajri	3324 ,,
Coal	1650 Tons

BULLION MOVEMENT.

REPORT OF MESSRS MONTAGU AND CO

GOLD.

London, Sept. 10.

The Bank of England gold reserve against its note issue on the 3rd inst. amounted to £ 126,597,000 as compared with £ 126,495,570 on the previous Wednesday.

India readily absorbed the gold on offer here this week. The amount was again very small owing to the large quantities engaged for shipment direct from Durban to India.

According to details (tabulated below) of the gold production of the United States of America during 1923, as ascertained by the U. S. Mint Bureau and Geological Survey, California still retains pride of place as the chief gold producing State in the Union. Its output is given as 651,369 ounces, more than double that of Colorado the next in order of output. The two states mentioned together with the next four Alaska, South Dacota, Arizona, and Nevada—furnish between them nearly seven times as much as the other states mentioned in the report. It is interesting to notice how high stands the output of the comparatively new field of Alaska with 314,960 ounces.

	Ounces	Value
Alaska	314,960	$6,510,800
Arizona	298,437	6,127,900
California	651,369	13,455,600
Colorado	315,686	6,525,500
Georgia	34	700
Idaho	35,764	739,300
Illinois	——	——
Michigan	——	——
Missouri	——	——
Montana	85,145	1,760,100
Nevada	198,415	4,101,600
New Mexico	23,728	490,500
North Carolina	53	1,100
Oregon	23,631	488,500
Pennsylvania	131	2,700
South Carolina	14	300
South Dakota	307,012	6,346,500
Tennessee	319	6,600
Texas	44	900
Utah	156,991	3,245,300
Washington	16,733	345,900
Wyoming	24	500
Porto Rico	5	100
Philippines	76,137	1,573,900
Total	2,50,4,632	$51,734,000

SILVER.

The silver market has been more active during the week and except for one day, prices moved steadily upward. Movements in the exchange with America have been against sales from that quarter and demand from the Indian Bazaars and China bears found the market ill-supplied. As a consequence there was a sharp rise on the 6th inst. of 3/8d. and 5/16d. in the cash and forward quotations respectively, which was followed by a small reaction of 1/16d. Yesterday, however, further buying from China to cover bear commitments carried the prices to the round figure—35d.—at which it remained today. This is the highest price fixed for cash since June 18th 1924 and for two months' delivery since October 10th 1922. As is usually the case, any military operations in China have a favourable effect on the price of silver.

With regard to the freight on silver shipped to Bombay with China option, which is now 12s/6d. per cent., we are advised that when delivery of the silver is taken in Bombay, the difference of 2s/6d. per cent. will be refunded—thus the freight of 12s/6d. per cent. only becomes operative when the option is exercised, and the cost of shipping silver from this country to India is thus reduced by ¼ per cent. in all cases.

According to the General Bulletin dated 23rd ultimo of the American Mining Congress, an official statement issued by the U. S. Treasury states that it is the desire of that Department to restore to general circulation in the United States silver dollars which formerly represented a material portion of the money used by the public, and that the increased use of the silver dollar will permit the Treasury to maintain its paper dollar circulation in better condition, and will effect a material saving in the expenses of the Government. There will be no change in the amount of money in circulation. The report adds "The Treasury's programme was initiated by the appearance on August 15th in the pay envelopes of several thousand employees of the Treasury of one silver dollars each. It is the Treasury's plan to invite the assistance of co-operation of other Government Departments, as well as banks and civic organizations generally, in acquainting the public with the desirability of accepting the silver dollar as an auxiliary to the paper dollar in the interest of a better quality of paper currency and of economy to the Government."

INDIAN CURRENCY RETURNS.

(In lacs of rupees.)

	Aug. 15.	Aug. 22.	Aug. 31.
NOTES IN CIRCULATION	17653	17720	17813
Silver coin and bullion in India.	8288	8355	8448
Silver coin and bullion out of India	——	——	——
Gold coin and bullion in India.	2232	2232	2232
Gold coin and bullion out of India	——	——	——
Securities (Indian Government)	5733	5733	5733
Securities (British Government)	1400	1400	1400

No Silver coinage was reported during the week ending 31st ult.

The stock in Shanghai on the 6th inst. consisted of about 43,300,000 ounces in syce. 48,500,000 dollars, and 1,910 silver bars as compared with about 43,300,000 ounces in syce. 48,000,000 dollars, and 1,940 silver bars on the 1st inst.

Quotations:—

September 4th. 34.3/8d. cash 34. 3/8 Bar Silver p. oz. std. 2 mos. 92s/5d. Bar Gold p. oz. fine.

September 5th.—34.7/16d. cash 34.1/2d. Bar Silver p. oz. std.; 2 mos. 92s/9d. Bar Gold p. oz fine.

September 6th.—34.13/16d. cash 34.13/16d Bar Silver p. oz. std.

September 8th.—34.3/4d. cash 34.3/4d. Bar Silver p. oz std.; 2 mos 93s/-d. Bar Gold p. oz. fine.

September 9th.—35d. cash 35d. Bar Silver p. oz. std.; 2 mos. 93s/5d. Bar Gold p. oz. fine.

September 10th.—35d. cash 35d. Bar Silver p. oz std. 2 mos 93s/-d. Bar Gold p. oz. fine.

Average—34.729d. cash 34.739d. Average mos. 92s/11d. Bar Gold p. oz. fine.

The silver quotations to-day for and two months' delivery are both 11/16d. above those fixed a week ago.

CALCUTTA MARKETS.

MANCHESTER CLOTH AND YARN.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 24.

There is no change to report in the tone of our market. Clearances still leave much to be desired, whilst values have registered a further decline and tend to go lower. In the continued absence of any general enquiry and the weakness of Cotton, dealers are displaying considerable uneasiness, and it must be admitted that their state of mind is perfectly justified, if we remember that the present is one of the recognised seasons when all classes of goods should be selling freely. The general opinion appears to be that the next week for ten days will witness the crisis of the situation, for if demand improves and the present downward trend of prices is arrested, dealers may still come out of their present commitments with no great loss, or even with a small margin of profit.

Grey Shirtings.—This section remains very quiet and bazar values have declined still further. Clearances are poor.

Grey Dhooties.—We hear of some speculative purchases, but apart from these there is nothing of interest to report. Prices are easier to the extent of 6 pies to 1 anna per pair.

Whites.—These continue lifeless with bazar sales at a minimum, and dealers have again reduced their prices in the hope of reducing their stocks.

Miscellaneous.—There is nothing new to report.

Yarns.—These remain very quiet.

We quote bazar rates as follows:—

Bannermill 40s. Grey Yarn per lb. Rs. 1-8-0.
Wilkinson's 40s. Grey Yarn per lb. Re. 1-9-0.
T. Red Yarn Rs. 1-7-6 to 2-3-6.

Grey Shirtings 34 by 37½ 38 16 by 13 7 lb. Rs. 10-11-0 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 37 by 38 16 by 16 8½ lb. Rs. 14-11-0 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 38 by 38½ 16 by 16 8½ lbs. Rs. 15-12-0 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 39 by 38 18 by 16 10½ lbs. Rs. 18-0-0 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 38 by 38 19 by 16 16½ lbs. Rs. 18-11-0 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 37 by 38 19 by 19 10½ lbs. Rs. 19-3-0 per piece.

Grey Jaconet 42 by 20 20 by 20 Rs. 8-11-0. per piece.

Wh. Shtgs. 40.000 36 by 40 Rs. 27-8 per piece. The prices quoted are, however, for purchase of not less than one case. For retail prices of one piece only add annas 8 all round.

Wh. Shtgs. 98 by 40 Rs. 22-4 per piece. The prices quoted are, however, for purchase of not less than one case. For retail prices of one piece only add annas 8 all round.

Wh. Shtgs. 99 by 40 Rs. 23-4 per piece. The prices quoted are, however, for purchase of not less than one case. For retail prices of one piece only add annas 8 all round.

Wh. Shtgs. Raja Rs. 11-0 per piece. The prices quoted are, however, for purchase of not less than one case. For retail prices of one piece only add annas 8 all round.

LOCAL SPUN COTTON YARN.

There is not, unfortunately, any improvement to report in our local market. The demand for yarn from the consuming districts has been very poor since our last report and values are barely steady. Dealers are displaying considerable nervousness regarding the future and will not be induced to contract for further supplies whilst clearances are on such a small scale.

We quote per 5 lbs. according to quality and ticket:—

Mule 16's. Rs. 4-8-0 to 4-12-0.
Mule 12's. Rs. 4-13-0 to 5-1-0.
Mule 14's. Rs. 5-0-0 to 5-4-0.
Mule 16's. Rs. 5-2-0 to 5-6-0.
Mule 20's. Rs. 5-10-0 to 5-14-0.
Mule 22s. Rs. 5-12-0 to 6-1-0.

COAL.

The market has shown a dull tendency during the week, with little business passing. Raisings have been poor in consequence of

(Continued on page 10.)

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

University Reform Committee Re-assembles, University Convocation Hall, 5-30 p.m.
Football: Civil vs. Military.

WEDNESDAY, October 1.

Municipal Standing Committee, 11 a.m.
Dr. Annie Besant Jubilee Demonstration: Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall, Mayo Road, Fort. Mr. M. A. Jinnah presiding, 6-15 p.m
Rovers Tournament Final—Royal Scots vs. Winners of the Middlesex and Durhams, Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, October 2.

Bombay Students' Brotherhood: Dr. Annie Besant's public lecture on "The Student as Citizen", Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road, 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), Mr. M. R. Jayakar, M.L.C., presiding.

SATURDAY, October 4.

The S. S. "Dongola" with the English Mails leaves at 1 p.m.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Sept. 30 (Tue) Sunrise 6h. 29m. Sunset 6h. 20m.
Oct 1 (Wed.) Sunrise 6h 29m. Sunset 6h. 28m.
Oct. 2 (Thu.) Sunrise 6h. 29m. Sunset 6h. 28m.
Oct. 3 (Fri.) Sunrise 6h. 29m. Sunset 6h. 27m.
Oct. 4 (Sat.) Sunrise 6h. 30m. Sunset 6h. 26m.
Oct 5 (Sun) Sunrise 6h 30m. Sunset 6h 25m.
Oct. 6 (Mon.) Sunrise 6h. 30m. Sunset 6h. 24m.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. and O. mail steamer "Dongola" with the mails from London of the 16th instant left Aden at 9 p.m. on the 23th instant. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 6 p.m. on Friday, the 3rd proximo.

The P. and O. mail steamer "Caledonia" with mails from London of the 27th instant left Marseilles at 5 a.m. on the 27th instant.

The O. S. K.'s steamer "Sumatra Maru" left Singapore for Bombay on the 28th instant and is due to arrive here on 11th October.

The O. S. K.'s steamer "Shunko Maru" left Moji for Bombay on the 28th instant and is due here on 26th October.

The O. S. K.'s steamer "Borneo Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 28th instant and is due to arrive here on 2nd October.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 28th September to 6 a.m. of 29th September:—

Small-pox nil; Cholera nil; Plague nil; Influenza nil; total mortality (exclusive of still-born) 88. Total mortality this day last year was 95.

A PUBLIC LECTURE.

"LABOUR PROBLEM IN AMERICA."

Under the auspices of the Social Service League, Prof. Harry F. Ward of New York will deliver a public lecture on "The Labour Problem in America", in the Parthana Samaj Hall, Charni Road, Girgaum, to-morrow (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.). Mr. K. Natrajan will preside.

GRANT ROAD RESIDENTS' MEETING.

A public meeting of the residents of Grant Road and the adjoining localities will be held in the Empress Theatre, Lamington Road, on Sunday, the 5th October, at 10 a.m., to pass resolutions and forward them to the authorities in connection with the extension of the period of Rent Act, and to consider other Municipal matters. All are cordially invited to attend.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, Dr. Annie Besant will deliver a public lecture on "The Student as Citizen" on Thursday, 2nd October at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road, when Mr. M. R. Jayakar, M.L.C., will preside, and front rows will be reserved for ladies.

GIRGAUM DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Workers and volunteers who have got the membership books in their possession are finally requested to return the same on or before the 7th October, 1924, the latest, at the Congress Committee's Office, No. 8, Kondewadi, Girgaum, Bombay, as the membership register will be closed for enrolment on that date. No member will be allowed to vote at the polling booth if his name does not appear on the member's register. Member's register book will be closed for enrolment of members from 8th October to 19th October, 1924, inclusive.

DEPRESSED CLASSES MISSION SOCIETY, POONA.

The opening ceremony of the New Buildings of the D. C. M. Ahalyashram at Poona will be performed on Tuesday (the 28th proximo) at 5 p.m. on the "Diwali" day, when his Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson will preside. The corner stone of these buildings was laid at the hands of H. H. Yuvaraja of Mysore on the 5th September, 1924.

RAJA RAM MOHAN ROY'S ANNIVERSARY.

A special Divine Service was conducted in the D. C. M. Society's Hall at Ahalyashram on the 27th instant, in memory of the Raja. After the service Mr. Patel was voted to the chair of the public meeting. Subedar R. S. Ghatge, Messrs. D. V. Gaikawad, B. D. Wavadande and Rokade made speeches on the life of the Raja.

After that the meeting adopted a condolence resolution regarding the sad and untimely demise of Mr. M. Baboorao on the 23rd instant at Bangalore, who was for a long time the Hon. Treasurer of the Bangalore D. C. M. Society, and the President of the meeting was authorized to forward copies of the same to Mrs. M. Baboorao and the Press.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE, MADANPURA SETTLEMENT.

A CONDOLENCE MEETING.

At a meeting of the members of the above Settlement and of the staff and students of the Madanpura Night School of the League held at the said Night School, under the presidentship of Sait Khatri Esoo Sumar on Saturday last at 9-30 p.m., the following resolution was passed:—

"That this meeting places on record the valuable services rendered by the munificence and philanthropy of the late Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Bart., to the country's cause in general and to the cause of labour and Muslim educational interests in the city in particular, and offers its heart-felt sympathy and condolence to all the members of the deceased's family in their sad bereavement."

SHRI SANATAN VAIDIC DHARMO-DHARINI SABHA.

As previously declared the programme for seven days by the above institution, meetings are being held in Maharaj Haveli, Bhuleshwar, Bombay, under the presidentship of Shrimat Gokulnathji Maharaj. Learned Shastris and Pandits are giving and delivering their lectures on Sanatan Dharma and the reality of Varnashrama Dharma.

Goswami Shrimat Gokulnathji Maharaj delivered his speech on the 27th instant, in which he narrated and described fully the idealism of the Pranalikas of our ancient Rishis and showed by giving so many examples from Kriti and Smriti and Vedanta that the leaders who are doing all their attempts for Swaraj are acting against the principles of our Shastras. All the real things mentioned in our Vedas must be studied by such persons and then they should come out for attaining Swaraj.

Master Girdharlalji also spoke and showed the good idealism of Brahmins. Maharaj Shri has lengthened programme for two days more, i.e., the 29th and 30th. All the Hindu Sanatanis are cordially invited to attend such meetings. Special seats are reserved for ladies.

CURRIMBHOY MILL.

The Currimbhoy Mill situate at Parel was closed on Monday on account of the failure of the engine. About 1,500 operatives are employed in this mill who had to return home after about an hour's waiting for the mill to work.

JEWELLERY AND CLOTHES MISSING.

Mariambai, a widow aged 45 years, residing on the ground floor of a chawl at Vincent Road, reports to the police that on Sunday at about 3 p.m. she locked up her room and went to Dadar market. When she returned at 5 p.m. she found her room open and a wooden box removed containing clothes and jewellery valued at Rs. 2,288-8.

REPORTED BURGLARY AND THEFT.

Sakharam Krishna, a clerk employed in Mandvi Post Office and residing at Lady Jamsetji Road, reports to the police that some time during the night of the 25th instant his house was broken into by some person removing the iron bars from the ground floor window and a tin trunk containing jewellery and clothing collectively valued at Rs. 885-12 had been stolen.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LD.

TWO PARTY LINE SERVICE.

There are probably many people in Bombay and its suburbs who would have a telephone if the annual subscription were slightly lower. The Bombay Telephone Company has decided to introduce the Two Party Line Service for residential telephones at Rs. 150 per telephone.

This service offers almost all the facilities of the ordinary residential telephone service.

Any two persons not living more than a quarter of a mile apart may jointly take up a party line service. Each will have his own telephone number, and can call up or be called without the knowledge of the other party. The service is limited to the extent that although they can speak to any other subscriber or get trunk calls, neither of the two parties can speak to the other. The subscriptions for the two lines begin and end on the same days, so that, if one subscriber gives up his line after one year, and no other party line subscriber is found to take his line, both lines must be given up. The other subscriber may have his line converted to an ordinary residential Exchange line at the rate of Rs. 210 per annum.

Comparing the two services:—

RESIDENTIAL LINE.

Subscription Rs. 210.
Service entirely secret.
Unlimited service with access to Trunk and Government service lines.
Subscriber may speak to all other subscribers.
Telephone may be moved anywhere in the Bombay and Suburbs areas provided with telephone service.
Subscriber may give up service at any time.

PARTY LINE.

Subscription Rs. 150.
Service entirely secret.
The two subscribers cannot speak with each other otherwise service is unlimited.
Only one subscriber can use the line at a time.
The distance between the two subscribers shall not exceed a quarter of a mile.
If one subscriber decides not to renew subscription at the end of any year, another subscriber must be found to replace him, or the entire two line service must cease.
This particular kind of service should be of considerable advantage to residents of adjacent bungalows, or in flats.
Landlords could probably let their premises more readily if they had such a service installed. The monthly rental is only Rs. 12-8-0 per telephone.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

JUTES OPEN QUIET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 29.

In the share market jutes opened quiet unchanged but later on a moderate demand set in for the higher priced stocks without any material change. Coals continue quiet. There was some enquiry for Bokaro and Ramgur at the decline buyers not getting on. Bengals were marked down about twenty points. Teas continue steady. Nagri Farm shew a rise of 45 points while East Indias lose about one point. In miscellaneous only a moderate business is passing. Cottons were quiet unchanged. Government securities were rather quiet. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper Rs. 64/8, 5 1/2 per cent war bonds 1923 104, 6 per cent bonds 1930 102/2.

Banks:—Central Bank of India 23/8.

Railways:—Burdwan Cutwa Railway 61, Darjeeling Himalayan Railway ordinary 111.

Cottons:—Bengal Nagpore Cotton 27, Dunbar 195, Kesoram 4/6.

Jutes:—Alliance 550, Auckland 231/8, Baily 223, Budge Budge pref 112, Champdany 186, Clive 42/2, Dalhousie 420, Gouripore pref 99, Fort Gloster 945, Fodt William 324, Howrah 45/6, Hukumchand ord 11/8, Kinnison 936, Lansdowne 327/8, Lawrence 575, Northbrook 56, Nuddea 48, Orient 209, Presidency 7/10, Reliance 61/6, Union 556.

Coals:—Auckland annas 2 auction, Barabani 12/6, Bengal 588, Bhalgora 8/4, Bokaro and Ramgur 22, Burrakur 30/8, Ghusick and Muslia 14/4, Huntodih 4/8 auction Jeenadih 1/4 Kosta Collieries fully paid 1/12, Lakurka 19, North Kajora annas 3 auction, New Tetturya 7/15 auction, Sudamdih ord 4.

Miscellaneous:—Britannia, Engineering 4/12, Indian Iron and Steel 29, Behar Rice 7/11, B. L. Corporation ord 4/8, Burma Corporation 8/8, Mackenzie and Co. annas 4, Firpo Ltd. 10/4 Khuang Rubber 8/2 Madan Theatres 2/10 Tavoy Tin Corporation 17/12.

Tea Companies:—Baradigri 622, Betiam 20/12, Bhatkawa 65/8, Bishnauth 31/12, Central Cachar 111 Chandypore 238/8 Desai and Parbattia 420 Doolahat 35/4 Dufflaghur 16/12, East India 24, Gobour 8/4 Harmutty 23/12 Hasimara 75 Hatikhira 22/4 Khoorsel 169 Nagri Farm 345, Phaskawa 169 Rajabari 17/12 Rantema 17/12 Sarosi 22 Sarugaon 17/8 Seasinli 33/12 Singell 75 Tenduani 16/12 Tumsong 18/8.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling five and twenty-three thirty-second pence and demand bills were one shilling five and three fourth pence.

HIGH COURT.

DISCHARGED EMPLOYEE SUES FIRM.

CLAIM FOR DAMAGES DISMISSED WITH COSTS.

(BEFORE MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.)

L. H. Worrall ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

Messrs. Richardson & Cruddas ... Defendants.

This was a suit filed by the Plaintiff for a sum of Rs. 16,300 being the amount of damages suffered by him owing to his being wrongfully dismissed by the Defendants.

The facts leading up to this litigation are as follows.

The Plaintiff's case was that by an agreement in writing signed in England, dated 2nd May, 1923, the defendants agreed to employ him as an engineer-assistman for a period of three years beginning from his arrival in Bombay at a salary of Rs. 450 per month subject to annual increments of Rs. 25. That on the faith of that agreement he arrived in Bombay in the beginning of September 1923 and that he faithfully and diligently carried out all the work that he was entrusted with. That he was sent upcountry, to Ahmedabad and Karachi and that he gave complete satisfaction to the defendants by his work.

Owing to trade depression, as the defendants had no work for him Major Richardson of the defendant firm give him a notice in writing dated 23rd April, 1924, terminating his engagement from 31st May, 1924 and offering him a second class return passage to England. After some correspondence the defendants expressed their willingness to pay him his salary till 30th June.

The Plaintiff submitted that this conduct on the part of defendant amounted to his wrongful dismissal by them and that he was entitled to be paid his full salary for the whole of the remaining period of his engagement.

The defendants denied having committed any breach of the agreement and principally relied on cl. 9 of their agreement with the plaintiff, which authorised them to terminate their agreement with the plaintiff for any case whatever within the first 12 months after his arrival in Bombay on giving him 30 days notice in writing. They further denied the question of damages claimed by the plaintiff.

After hearing the evidence of the parties and the arguments of the learned counsel for the parties, his Lordship delivered judgment dismissing the plaintiff's suit with costs. His Lordship observed that cl. 9 of the agreement authorised the defendants to terminate the plaintiff's engagement in the manner they did.

Mr. C. H. Brown with Mr. Mathalone instructed by Mr. H. L. Shaw, solicitor appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Kemp with Mr. Campbell instructed by Messrs. Crawford Bayley and Co. appeared for the defendants.

CORONER'S COURT.

DIES OF RUPTURE OF SPLEEN.

Mr. A. R. King, Coroner, held an inquest on Monday touching the death of Bhagwati Pargai a Pardeshi aged about 30 years, residing in a chawl near Rose Cottage Lane, Mazagon.

The evidence showed that the deceased went to fetch water on the watertap on the ground floor of the chawl where the wife of one Ramchandra Pargai was taking water. Ramchandra (old deceased) stole water from upstairs to which he said he could not get water from upstairs. Ramchandra then gave the deceased a slap and he fell down and after some time he died. Ramchandra, the suspect, was present in the Court. The deceased was ailing for some time past and had an enlarged spleen. Medical evidence showed that the spleen was 18 ozs. in weight, viz., three times the normal weight.

The jury returned a verdict of death due to rupture of the spleen caused by a fall.

INTER-COLLEGIATE DEBATE.

A LEVEL CONTEST.

Under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. the university students of Bombay held their annual Inter-Collegiate Elocution competition last evening at the Bowen Hall, Lamington Road. The local colleges were amply represented and there was a rousing contest in debating talent, the honours of the day being won by Mr. S. P. Khambatta (St. Xavier's) and Mr. Y. J. Meherally (Elphinstone's).

There were 19 competitors, and the display was maintained on such a high level of excellence that the selection of winners was a matter of some difficulty with the bench of judges, who consisted of Mr. Battersby Parkes, A.I.A., Mr. Pothan Joseph, LL.B., and Mr. Eapen Verges, B.A., the popular Secretary of the Students' Branch.

Three subjects were offered for discussion. The first was a Comparison between East and West in their contribution to civilisation; the second questioned the title of the English language as a medium of instruction; and the third was a hypothetical resolution in the Assembly in favour of the restriction of opium to medicinal purposes.

The majority preferred to speak on the juxtaposition of East and West, and there was general praise bestowed on the supremacy of the East, with vague digressions on the balanced merits of the contributions of East and West. Vigorous speeches were delivered by Messrs. A. M. Servai, S. D. Bowariwalla, V. D. Parakar, S. D. Vimadalal, D. H. Petit, and K. T. Barodawalla. The speech of Mr. Servai and Mr. Vimadalal had great distinction about them, but the prize had to be allotted to two others on account of their general effectiveness. The following is the list of speakers:—

Messrs. H. M. Seervai (X) S. S. Bhave (E), Rattan Barjorji Cooper (W), S. S. Batliwala (E), Jehangir D. Banaji (W), B. D. Boovariwalla (W), Balachandra P. Adarkar (E), S. P. Khambatta (X), U. V. Desai (E), Y. J. Meherally (E), Vasant Ramachandra Paralkar (X), Sohrab D. Vimadalal (E), Shavax K. Nanavate (R), Jagannath Laxman Joshi (X), N. K. Nemazie (X), D. H. Petit (E), T. T. Barodawalla (X), Keshav V. Kothare (X), M. R. Masani (E).

After the announcement of results, the medals were distributed by Mrs. Bryant.

There was a large attendance, and great credit is due for the function to Mr. Eapen Verges, Secretary, who is running the work among students with exceptional ability, success, and popularity.

NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The Annual General Meeting of the above company was held on Monday, Mr. R. D. Tata presiding, when the following report, for the year ending the 31st March 1924, was submitted to the meeting:—

THE REPORT.

For the year ending 31st March, 1924 (Fire Department) the net premiums amounted to Rs. 80,62,379-8-7 being a decrease of Rs. 25,70,690-2-2 as compared with the previous year, and the net claims paid and outstanding to Rs. 60,45,926,11-2.

The large reduction in premium income in this department is due to our decision to cancel certain American reinsurance business.

For this reason, the claims shown are automatically higher than the normal, but the bulk of the claims in respect of and subsequent to the cancelment of the American business referred to are provided for by the reserve for unexpired liability, which is accordingly utilised for the purpose for which it exists.

The reserve for unexpired liability remains at 40 per cent of the premium income for the year, to which has added a Special Reserve of Rs. 1,75,000 and an additional Reserve of Rs. 2,00,000.

An amount of Rs. 59,858-11-1 has been transferred to Profit and Loss Account.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The net premiums amounted to Rs. 14,33,062-11-10 and the net claims paid and outstanding to Rs. 9,15,784-14-2.

The Marine Insurance Fund of Rs. 7,38,363-15-7 has been increased to Rs. 8,66,662-11-1.

Accident Department:—The net premiums amounted to Rs. 1,13,908-9-7 and the claims paid and outstanding to Rs. 46,881-6-5. The Reserve Fund remains at 40 per cent of the premium for the year and an amount of Rs. 3,469-7-9 has been transferred to Profit and Loss Account.

As from 1st July 1924 Workmen's Compensation Insurance will be transacted in this Department.

Profit and Loss:—Interest plus Transfer Fees etc., amounted to Rs. 7,20,764-3-5 and Rs. 67,222-2-1 has transferred from Fire and Accident Revenue Accounts.

After providing for Expenses Depreciation Income Tax a Reserve of Rs. 35,000 for Fluctuation of Exchange etc. and bringing in the balance of last year amounting to Rs. 20,224-4-7 there remains an amount of Rs. 5,22,626-13-11 which the Directors recommend shall be dealt with as follows:—

Payment of a dividend at Re. 1 per share which will absorb an amount of Rs. 4,74,737 leaving to be carried forward to next account a sum of Rs. 47,889-13-11.

Securities:—The book values of all Securities appearing in the Balance Sheet are in the aggregate below the Market Values as at 31st March 1924. In dealing with American business, exchange has been taken at the rate lower than that ruling on 31st March 1924.

General:—The total expense ratio of the Company is on the low side in comparison with either Indian or British Companies.

In pursuance of the Special Resolution duly passed and confirmed at Extraordinary General Meetings of shareholders held on 9th May and 21st May 1924 the permission of the Court is being sought to reduce the Company's Capital from Rs. 20,00,00,000 to Rs 10,00,00,000. Subject to the necessary sanction being obtained the face value of the share will be reduced from Rs. 250 to Rs. 125 of which Rs. 25 will still remain paid up.

Funds:—The financial position of the Company stands as follows:—

Capital paid-up Rs. 1,18,68,425; Fire Fund Rs. 35,98,952, Marine Fund Rs. 8,66,662-11-1, Accident Fund Rs. 45,563, Reserve for Fluctuation of Exchange Rs. 35,000 Profit and Loss Account Rs. 5,22,626-13-11; Total Funds Rs. 1,69,38,229-9-0.

CHAIRMAN'S REMARKS.

The Chairman, in moving for the adoption of the report, said:—During the year, there have been several changes on the Board of Directors. We have to report with regret Sir Sassoon David's resignation. Messrs. J. A. Wadia, Nanalbhai Morarjee and S. N. Pochkanawalla have joined the Board during the year, and we think their assistance and influence will help the Company forward.

FIRE ACCOUNT.

We have considerably curtailed our American business and, we are pleased to say that, so far as can reasonably be foreseen, the cancelled American business is "running off" satisfactorily, and the reserves provided will prove quite sufficient for their purpose. Business through our London Agents and our Indian and Agency business has shown good results. Competition in India is increasing to a rather alarming extent, but we have little doubt that this Company will go on increasing its Indian business. As explained in our Report, the curtailment of a large stock of American business automatically means a reduction in the amount of reserve for unexpired liability. You will note, however, that the reserves in this Department are on a higher basis than last year, as in addition to the 40 per cent of the premium income we have provided a Special Reserve of Rs. 1,75,000 and an Additional Reserve of Rs. 2,00,000.

An amount of Rs. 59,858-11-1 has been transferred to Profit and Loss Account.

MARINE ACCOUNT.

The premium income of Rs. 14,33,070 is slightly down, that of the previous year being Rs. 14,80,639.

Claims, inclusive of a liberal allowance for "outstandings", amounted to Rs. 9,15,785, and after providing for other outgo, the Marine Fund has been increased by Rs. 1,28,294, and now amounts to Rs. 8,66,663, being approximately 60 per cent of the premium income for the year.

ACCIDENT DEPARTMENT.

The net premiums amount to Rs. 1,13,909. Losses paid and outstanding total, Rs. 46,881, or 41 per cent of the premium income. After maintaining reserve at 40 per cent and providing for other outgo, an amount of Rs. 3,469 has been transferred to Profit and Loss Account. Workmen's Compensation Insurance was commenced on 1st July, we expect an appreciable increase of premium income from this source. At the same time, it should be mentioned that the formation of a Mutual Insurance scheme by the Bombay Millowners' Association, has appreciably reduced the income estimated from this class of Insurance.

GENERAL.

We are pleased to state that the year showed considerable appreciation in the value of our securities, and that the Stock Exchange values showed a substantial amount in excess of the book values.

I would refer also to the Company's expense ratio, which is on the low side whether compared with either Indian or British Companies. The ratio of total commission and expense to total premium income is 35.7 per cent, and if any shareholder would care to compare this with the same ratio of other Insurance Companies and will call at our Offices, the General Manager will be pleased to show him a comparative statement.

As you are already aware, we hope to reduce the capital of the Company from Rs. 20 crores to Rs. 10 crores, making the share Rs. 125 (instead of Rs. 250) of which Rs. 25 will still remain paid up. The preliminaries have been completed, and our petition is now before the Court.

There is one other matter to mention. Shareholders should realize that if this Company is to be the success it should be, it must build up a large premium income from desirable business.

OUTSIDE BUSINESS.

Leaving aside America, where we have no intention of increasing, we want to increase our premium income from desirable Agents abroad, in countries where there is profit to be made. The business from our Agents outside India has shown a good profit during the past year, but we want more of it. Extension of business is essential to this Company if the shareholders are to receive big dividends in the future. Sufficient business cannot be obtained in India alone, to justify the large capital of the Company.

Here again, if any shareholders are in doubt, I suggest a visit to the Office and a talk with the General Manager, who will show them figures supporting, and in our opinion, proving the necessity for cultivating business outside India, as well as within India.

BUSINESS IN INDIA.

As regards business in India, we should like more support from our shareholders, and the general public. This is a big Indian Company with an Indian Board and the vast majority of the shareholders are Indians. The security of the Company is beyond dispute, and we think it deserves fuller recognition from Indians who desire to assist their country by supporting Indian institutions. As a result of the year's operation, you will note that the Profit and Loss Account shows a balance of Rs. 5,22,626-13-11, after making all provisions considered necessary. Out of this balance, we recommend a dividend of Re. 1 per share, which will absorb Rs. 4,74,737, leaving Rs. 47,889-13-11 to be carried forward to next account. And now, gentlemen, I beg to propose that the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts and Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st March, 1924, be approved and adopted.

Mr. J. A. Wadia seconded.

"WIND UP AMERICAN BUSINESS."

Mr. S. E. Warden said they should not have started the American business at all from the very beginning. He complained that the expense ratio was larger than was necessary in an Indian-managed Insurance Company. The profit earned by the Company was very small, and they had got only Re. 1 on their shares. In all departments of the Company they were not doing well, and they were spending too much. He appealed to the Directors to reduce their expense ratio and to withdraw from the American business, for Indian business by itself was enough for them. They should sell out their American securities, for he did not know of any American Company investing its money in Indian securities.

Mr. R. E. Nagar also complained against the American business, as America was far away and they had no control over it. Even English Companies were making losses in America. He moved the amendment of which he had given notice that they should do no business in America and far off lands.

A shareholder seconding wanted to know why the American business had at all become disadvantageous. While in most of the Companies the loss ratio was about 50 to 55 per cent., in the New India the ratio was 70 to 75 per cent. Out of 80 lakhs of premiums they were paying 60 lakhs by way of losses, and the most of it must be on American business. The business in the Marine Branch was also at a standstill and they had got very little profit out of it this year.

Mr. F. D. Shamdasani said the profit made by the Company was very small; if they had put 125 lakhs at 6 per cent, they would have got more than seven lakhs by way of interest and they would have been able to get more by way of dividend. The Company had failed in its fundamental mission of getting Indian business. They had invested nearly 13 lakhs of dollars out of India instead of investing them in India. The directors themselves should encourage the Company by insuring their houses and everything with the New India Company. He was sorry that the Company had not been able to train up a single Indian to succeed Mr. Duff who was their able manager in case of necessity.

DUTY OF SHAREHOLDERS.

Mr. J. A. Wadia said nobody was more sorry than he that they could have paid only 4 per cent. dividend. They knew that if the Company was wound up to-day they would get Rs. 33 per share, and did they want to get that sum instead of patriotically continuing the business? The great difficulty of the Company was that it did not get Indian mill insurance business. Although they paid something like 30 lakhs by way of insurance premiums on Bombay Mills, their share of the business was only Rs. 150 thousands. The shareholders, who no doubt were shareholders of many other mills, should insist, on those mills insuring in the New India. About American business he said, they must not tie the hands of either the directors or the manager. Was it patriotism on their part, he again asked them, to wind up the Company and take Rs. 33 per share? Their expenses were the lowest, and if the shareholders were dissatisfied with the present directors, then they were ready to retire.

"A MOST IRRESPONSIBLE SHAREHOLDER."

Sir Purshottamdas Thakoredas said only that morning he had come from Simla and when he knew that there was a meeting of the Company he had come there, without even going to his office, and only to hear a most irresponsible shareholder, who had made himself notorious at Company meetings making remarks without knowing a jot of what was done by the directors. That shareholders would have been given sufficient information, if he had asked for it and he himself would have given him that information,—but that shareholder had made it his business to break companies, and he would not give him any information. He asked the shareholders to be gentlemen at the shareholders' meetings and to treat the directors also as gentlemen. But there were people who attacked the directors without any rhyme or reason, in and out of season, and treated them with discourtesy and disrespect. He asked them now in the name of the commercial community of Bombay, whether they tolerated such kind of behaviour, and whether they would not reassert their sound commonsense. His resignation was at their disposal if they wanted it. He requested them not to refer to the personal matters of the shareholders, and if any shareholder transgressed the bounds of decency to treat him as he deserved. (Cheers.)

GENERAL MANAGER'S EXPLANATION.

The General Manager of the Company in explaining said the expense ratio of the Company was the lowest of any Indian or foreign British Company, it was 35.7 per cent. against 40 per cent. of the British companies. Before paying a higher dividend they must consolidate the Company and build up a large reserve fund, and a new insurance company could not naturally pay a high dividend.

The amendment was then withdrawn and the report was adopted. A dividend of 4 per cent. was declared and the retiring directors re-elected.

"MOEEN-E-NISWAN."

A NEW FORTNIGHTLY WOMEN'S URDU PAPER.

A ladies' paper will be published in the middle of October containing valuable hints for ladies and children regarding household affairs, sewing, embroidery, cooking and most fascinating stories, clever sayings, problems etc. Communications may be addressed to Atya Begum (Organizer), Ridge Road, Bombay, or "Moeen-e-Niswan" Office, Grant Road, Bombay.

SPORTING NEWS.

MIDDLESEX BEAT D. L. I.

ROBSONS BRILLIANT GAME.

ROVERS TOURNAMENT SEMI-FINAL.

The second game in the semi-final round of the knock-out Tournament between the Durhams and the Middlesex Regiment was decided in favour of the latter by the odd goal in three on Monday before a record gathering. The previous meeting between these teams had resulted in a one-goal draw on Saturday and owing to darkness the game was abandoned. The replay drew a bigger crowd and in fine weather, the holders commenced their struggle with the cup-favourites for the much-coveted trophy.

The absence of Anderton was a great handicap to the D. L. I. attack. There is hardly a better shot than "Andy" on the D. L. I. side.

A feature of the game was Robson's brilliant play in the second line of the Durham defence. The dashing onrushes of the Mids quintette were neutralized by Robson's superior tactics and every forward lost the ball to him. Dixon was again responsible for handling in the fatal area but Dock hit the crossbar in taking the penalty kick.

The free sides were crowded a good half hour before the game commenced and at 5-30 every seat on the stand was occupied. The teams lined up punctually at the advertised hour and the Middlesex kicked off from the Dressing room end. A few minutes of patchy play was followed by a neat passing bout by the Middlesex and Capel put a long shot over the bar.

Almost equal in strength, the teams struggled in the centre of the field and neither half line was prepared to give way. Rymmel got the ball from a long shot and beat Smith in the run down the right wing. A good pass was directed to the centre of the goal area and Neighbours in intercepting was adjudged to have handled the ball. This happened 12 minutes after the start and Robson gave the goalie no chance with the penalty kick. With a goal to their credit in such a short time the D. L. I. opened attack again and Neighbours and Capel were fully extended. The tide turned at half way in the first period and the Middlesex forwards were able to assert themselves. Linley got through the halves and sent the ball ahead for Flint and before Robson could come to the rescue Flint's shot went past the goalie. In twenty minutes the teams stood on equal terms. The Middlesex equaliser set the D. L. I. forwards going, and they confined play in the Middlesex area for a few minutes. A tall kick from Dock gave Linley a chance and Dixon was pulled up for "hands" in the penalty area while tackling. Dock hit the cross bar in taking the kick and half-time was whistled soon after.

The second moiety was a crowded half hour of clashes dodges, passes and cleanrtcs. Neither team showed the least sign of fatigue. The brisk start quickened to a live by pace that was kept up throughout the game. Robson's steadiness neutralised much danger. Brown and Brookes understood each other perfectly and their short passing left the Mids halves guessing. Palmer diverted towards the goal a high shot but Dock stood in the way. Capel and his colleagues could do very little against the neat short passes of the D. L. I. forwards and the Mids back felt alarmed at the Durhams onrushes. Dock was tricky in defence but was risking a good deal. The ball travelled from end to end without deciding the fate of either side. Season-ticket holders neared for a draw but those who had paid their two Rupees for a good seat wished to see the end of it. Two minutes before the call of time the holders were beaten. A free kick in midfield against the Durhams decided the issue. Dock lifted the ball towards the goal and Flint with a jerk of his head diverted the ball to the corner of the net. The Durhams struggled against time. The Mids defence were not taking any chances and the two minutes were soon over.

The teams were:—

Middlesex:—Lincoln; Dock and Palmer; Neighbours, Capel and Smith; Hewitt, Budd, Linley, Flint and Gibberry.

D. L. I.:—Elliot, Southam and Robson; Healy, Dixon and Weatherall; Rymmal, Robinson, Palmer, Brown and Brookes.

A word of praise is due to the referee Mr. Cummings for the most vigilant supervision of an excellent game.

TO-DAY AT 5-30.

Civil v. Military.
Entrance 8 annas and 4 annas.

WEDNESDAY AT 5-30.

Final:—Royal Scots v. Middlesex.

KARACHI AUTUMN MEETING, 1924.

7TH, 9TH AND 11TH OCTOBER.

The Hony. Secretary of the Karachi Races writes:—

The following two races have been substituted for "The Novices Plate" on the 1st day and "The Sind Plate" on the second day:—

THE MALIR HANDICAP.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Rs. 500 to the winner, Rs. 100 to the second and Rs. 50 to the third. A handicap for C. B. Ponies 14-2 and under, that have not won a race value Rs. 200 or over at the time of declaration to start.

THE LANDHI HANDICAP.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Rs. 500 to the winner, Rs. 100 to the second and Rs. 50 to the third. A handicap for C. B. Ponies 14-2 and under, that ran in the Malir Handicap on the first day.

Entrance for each race Rs. 10 with Rs. 10 additional for ponies not struck out by 12 noon the day before the race.

Entries close at 5-30 p.m. on Wednesday, the 1st October, 1924.

SOUTH INDIAN MUSIC IN BOMBAY.

A PRAYER CONCERT FOR MAHATMA.

Mr. B. S. Gangadharaiya, B.A., of Mysore, gave a grand musical concert on Sunday, 28th September, from 4 p.m. to 8-30 p.m. in the Jadoba Jagannath Marriage Hall, Gamdevi. Quite a large number of ladies and gentlemen had gathered on the occasion. The bold and melodious tone of Mr. B. S. Gangadharaiya, a boy Bhagavathar of 24 years of age, was greatly appreciated by the audience and the whole programme which contained several choice selections of songs was gone through most exquisitely. The Raja Alapanam of Kharaharapriya and Shankarabharanam, the Pallavi, the Kirtanams of "Chakaniraja" and "Ethavumara" and above all, the most devotional Ragamalika of "Shankaraguruvara Mahima" deserve special mention in this connection. Mr. Narayan Iyer was excellent on the violin.

A PRAYER CONCERT.

At the close of the concert, which was an entire success, Rao Bahadur Talmake after complimenting the Vidwan for his talents presented the gold medal to Mr. B. S. Gangadharaiya and other marks of honour to Mr. Narayan Iyer and Mr. Rama Rao respectively. Mr. B. S. Gangadharaiya thanked the audience for the honour done to him and said that the concert was a prayer to the Almighty for granting happiness and peace of mind to Mahatma Gandhi. (Applause). He concluded by expressing that if sufficient encouragement was forthcoming, he intends to give a benefit performance in aid of the South Indian Flood Relief Fund.

After refreshments the function came to a close at 8-30 p.m.

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DR. ANNIE BESANT JUBILEE DEMONSTRATION

WEDNESDAY, October 1st. 6-15 p.m.
Sir COWASJEE JEHANGIR PUBLIC HALL
Mayo Road, Fort.

President: Mr. M.A. Jinnah. M.L.A.

Speakers: Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, The Rt. Hon. V. S. Sastri, P. C., The Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C. I. E., Sir Purushotamdas Thakordas, Kt. M. L.A., Messrs V.J. Patel, M.L.A., N.M. Joshi, M.L.A., J J. Vimadalal, Solicitor, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarakadas, and Jehangir B. Petit.

Dr. ANNIE BESANT
has kindly consented to be present.

Admission Free: Doors to be opened at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.)

ANSWER TO CORRESPONDENT.

TRUTH.—You do not give your address.

The Bombay Chronicle
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER, 30, 1924.

DRIVEN OUT.

A thick veil of mystery seems to hang over the resignation of Sir Dadiba Dalal who less than two years ago lent his services to the Government of India as their High Commissioner in London. When Sir William Meyer died, there was a stampede of supper-annuated Civilians to secure the office for their decadent dynasty, and Sir Dadiba Dalal accepted the place more as an act of patriotic distinction than of affluent profit to himself. About a month ago, we had it in confidence from a well-informed correspondent in London that the details of the Wembley fiasco had told upon Sir Dadiba's patience and he had sent in his resignation. Lord Reading, it would seem, pleaded with him to withdraw the resignation and in the meanwhile the Government piloted their resolution in favour of the separate Railway Budget together with all the pious obligations it entails regarding the purchase of Indian stores and the right of the Assembly to determine the option of State-managemtnt.

In a free country, an expert of the eminence of Sir Dadiba would have been accepted in any position of responsibility, but in Indian conditions it was considered to be a dramatic departure on the part of the British Government to let him take up India's Agency business in London. He tried to do serene service to India, but though nominally responsible to the Government of India he found, he was surrounded by the harpy-interests of the City. Until the back of the London Stores Purchase organisation is broken, there is little hope of pledges in the Assembly materialising, and it was his misfortune that his tenure coincided with a period of acute unemployment in Great Britain. When occasionally he placed an offer for locomotives or wagons in the Continent, he had to face a tornado of abuse through questions in Parliament and the denunciation of the British press. In his time, he had, in addition to the invidious duty of placing orders, to look after the Students' Department, but after the tangled exit of Sir Edward Cook from Simla and the departure of Mr. J. W. Bhore from London, Sir Dadiba Dalal was practically a lonely man. His discretion was heavily fettered by the tradition of a bad past, not excluding sordid intrigue and political intimidation. Besides the contracts of the Government of India, the High Commissioner handles the orders of Local Governments, Indian States and large development corporations. A man of astute understanding and commanding influence, he could not be easily hoodwinked by vested interests in London. While he struggled nobly, if not effectually, against the claims of manufacturning districts at the cost of India, he must have found it a formidable thing to contend against the burdens meretriciously thrown upon India in the Wembley Exhibition. He was far too strong and discerning to take his place in a puppet show, and he has, we believe, now realised the difficulties of serving his country in a hostile atmosphere.

Did the Government of India, however, support him against the usurpation of mandatory functions by advisory bodies in London? There are many facts in official history which cannot be officially established. Just as the real truth of the resignation of Lord Sinha's Patna governorship will never be accepted, the circumstances of Sir Dadiba Dalal's separation may never be identified. To the public, it would be no impenetrable mystery. The London correspondent of the "New Empire" cables news which are distantly in corroboratiin with the tidings published by us from time to time about domineering intrigues in London. It is stated that the High Commissioner has resigned because of differences with the Government of India, who as the subordinate branch of the British Government have played up to their idiosyncrasies with patient fidelity. "It is believed," says the correspondent, "that for some time past, he (Sir Dadiba Dalal) has not received proper support from the European officers in the India Office in the maintenance and dignity of his post." The proposition is intelligible, because it is notorious that there is an abundance of dubious strap-hangers in an office where Indian control and direction are supremely essential. Though theoretically on equal status, there is a wide difference of liberty between the position of Dominion High Commissioners and the High Commissioner for India. Sir Dadiba Dalal has evidently found out the facts to his own intense mortification. The correspondent of our Calcutta contemporary states that ugly disclosures are likely to be made. We doubt the possibility of sensational revelations though the public do not require to be told of the illegitimate pressure put upon India's Agent in London through humiliating circumstances beyond his own control. We can quite credit the Simla message that the Government of India will make an effort to pitchfork another Indian in Sir Dadiba's place to soften the indignity, but until India attains the status of a Dominion the High Commissioner must necessarily discharge harassed functions in London. Meanwhile Sir Dadiba Dalal has been schooled into a realisation of the vassal status of his own country.

UNITY AND FREEDOM.

The concerted endeavours that are being sincerely made by men belonging to various parties and religious persuasions do not evoke any nobler response from the local Anglo-Indian contemporary than the stale and overworked sneer against the movement of non-co-operation and its founder. The peevish and contemptuous attitude of this tacitly recognised champion of the Liberal Party on this side of India is all the more condemnable when one remembers the helpful sympathy displayed by the leading Anglo-Indian organ of Calcutta. In its petulant and light-hearted temper which vitiates all its recent excursions in Indian politics, the "Times of India" has not hesitated even to convey a mild, if somewhat impudent, hint of its displeasure at the Metropolitan's participating in the Delhi Conference where its *bete noire*, Mr. C. R. Das, was present. But it consoles itself with the reflection that the Metropolitan "attended as an apostle of peace, rather than as a Government servant": is it implied, we wonder, that it is not the business of Government servants to try to promote or consolidate communal peace? The admission would be dangerous or at least inconvenient in an article that preaches the virtues of law and order and its inherent relation to British character. For to the "Times of India," there can be no other moral of communal riots than that there can be no communal concord in the country without the realisation of the importance of law and order—the interpretation of the term, of course, being the special prerogative of a popularly irresponsible executive and the preservation of it the peculiar monopoly of the British. Now we marvel at the mentality that sees nothing reprehensible in the moral weakness of a nation being the proper basis for an alien bureaucracy. But these facile assumptions have been overthrown by the facts themselves. On the one hand, we are being asked to believe that it is *Pax Brittanica* that has super-imposed a truly Hegelian harmony and on the other the prevalence of riots, in themselves a strong condemnation of the character and policy of the governing system, is quoted as a proof of the absolute necessity of the continuance of the bureaucratic rule. The occurrence of communal riots does not disturb the self-complacency of these champions of the *status quo* who think that while, when the law is preserved it is always due to the excellence of the present system, the disturbances are uniformly the result of the wickedness of the people themselves. That is surely disingenuous; for if the people still retain a habit of wrangling, the Britishers have not succeeded in their civilising mission and if they are law abiding, that detracts from the claim of the bureaucrats to maintain peace. You cannot become beneficent governers while there is peace and impartial neutrals when there are disturbances. Either you are responsible for the promotion of concord or you are not, but you cannot have the rose without the thorn.

All of us remember that the one time when there were no communal disturbances or even dissensions in the country was the time when Mahatma Gandhi's movement was at the height of its power. The reason, as Mr. Arthur Moore has perceived, was not merely a common grievance against the political system but a sincere amity between the Mahatma and the Ali Brothers whose prestige produced considerable effects on the mass-mind. And it was the Government that did its utmost to discredit these powerful influences for communal fraternity with the result which scarcely redounds to any one's glory, however convenient a tool it may seem for the moment to hit the nationalists. But the Conference at Delhi, far from being a compliment to the capacity or motives of the present system, is precisely the reverse. It shows that men of different communities have lost faith in the potency of the present system to maintain law and order where communal passions are aroused and communal conflicts take place. Apart from the proven inefficiency of the reputed efficient administrative machine to prevent or control these outbreaks, what educational or moral influences has the bureaucracy brought to bear upon the problem with a view to mitigate or eradicate the evil? Not even that it is a neutral force. For the moral evil resulting from the existence of a third party which being avowedly based upon, and hence interested in perpetuating, communal differences is often completely lost sight of. It is political responsibility alone which can develop a national, as distinct from a communal, view-point and can modify communal ardour and promote harmony that can stimulate the realisation of common interests. And that is lacking in India. If India could have perfect communal concord under the British yoke—*pace Pax Brittanica*—the arguments for Swaraj would lose half their force. The problem of national unity can be really and finally solved only in an atmosphere of national freedom. A solution slowly and even painfully reached by the nation itself would be more educative, stable and vital than one that is imposed by an exotic authority through an artificial "law and order".

FRAUD AND LAXITY.

The affairs of the Imperial Bank of India were the subject of scathing exposure in the Fraud Cases recently tried by the Madras High Court. Seven people were charged with conspiracy to cheat, but they were on evidence discharged by a verdict of the jury which the European Judge readily endorsed. As the trial proceeded, it seemed as if the Imperial Bank and some of its business methods were as much on trial as the accused. No system of banking can be made knave-proof when the daily disposal of business requires the delegation of trust. The Imperial Bank fortifies itself against abuses by the liberal employment of European experts. There have been in fact quidnuncs eager to associate maladministration and embezzlement wherever found, with the policy of Indianisation; and this in spite of the microscopic infusion of Indians in responsible grades of the Bank. Agitated by the recurrence of Bank frauds, the Madras Government undertook an exemplary sweep of swindlers. The local office of the Bank itself was credited with a less lively concern for Court-proceedings and all the unsavoury disclosures they must occasion. The Madras Governments' solicitude for justice drove them into an ill-fated prosecution. The accused have been discharged without a stain on their character, but the Bank has now to answer for a large mass of irregularities besides the loss of more than two lakhs of rupees. The defence Counsel built up his case on the contention that the figures in the ledger-books were fabricated after the detection of the alleged frauds, and the plea seems to have weighed with the jury. In his summing-up, the judge asked: "Then what about the position of the police? You know your police better than I do. With your experience of them, do you think it likely that the police would deliberately get the approver to make a string of alterations in these documents for the purpose of providing additional evidence?" The approver they had produced for sworn evidence was roundly condemned by the judge as a liar and a scoundrel. He was an interesting link because he was one of the employees of the Bank incriminated in the trial and also the chief prop of the police prosecution. That somebody made away with the money is obvious because it is not there. If the officers of the Bank were more searching and methodical, the frauds could not have continued indefinitely. Imagine the pervasive atmosphere of the place when the Manager, Mr. N. M. Murray, appears surprised in the box over the practice of cashing orders to pay against unrealised cheques. In the case of sound parties, the concession is made, but it is never the custom to allow overdrafts without cover. The Bill Manager of the Bank was dragged into the Court at the instance of the presiding judge and he too confessed to the prevalence of lax methods favouring fraudulent transactions. The prosecution had again to get over the audited results of the Bank at the end of 1922 in order to unite two halves in the story of the frauds, and the Public Prosecutor had the temerity to argue that the difference of Rs. 2 lakhs must have escaped the notice of the auditors. It is a tall order to presume the incompetence of auditors in order to suit the conveniences of the police theory of the defalcation. In the charge to the jury, the judge was compelled to give a rambling condemnation of the administrative irregularities of the Bank. The Imperial Bank is the custodian of public money and the excruciating glare of publicity has revealed unhappy features. Mr. N. M. Murray, whose regime came under the censorious comment of the High Court, has been just made a Managing Governor of the Bank: that is by right of bureaucratic advancement. But we hope he will profit by association with Sir Norcot Warren who has been sent out specially to rehabilitate the administrative credit of the Imperial Bank.

Notes of the Day.

The Sheriff's Debacle.

Events in Arabia seem to be moving with kaleidoscopic rapidity. For, "King" Hussein who only the other day was said to have very nearly cut off the Wahabis by surrounding Taif on all sides and afterwards leading a triumphant march to that city—one failed to understand why—is now definitely reported to have beaten a hasty retreat to Mecca. And who knows if Nemesis has not completely overtaken him and the gates of the Holy City are closed to the aspiring conqueror of Taif. For, it is persistently rumoured at Cairo that the Wahabis have actually captured Mecca. The cause of the reverses seems to have changed with even greater rapidity than the events. For the desert tribes which had been quite recently reported to have rallied to the "holy" standard of the Sheriff are within twenty-four hours announced to have rendered him no assistance at all! Who knows! Perhaps the roving tribes have turned the balance against the adventurer. If Wahabis continue to advance at their present rate we may hear in a few days more about their approach to Jeddah, to which the seat of Sheriffian Government is being transferred, and the flight of the Sheriff. We may also have the repetition of such events in Iraq and Trans-Jordania where the Sheriff's sons are seated on tottering thrones. But, however just the retribution, we have no doubt but that peace is the sovereign need of all Arabs in and out of Arabia. We, therefore, heartily support the appeal telegraphed by the Muslim Supreme Council of Jerusalem to Ibn Saud "urging the cessation of hostilities and a settlement with King Hussein through arbitration for the sake of the Arab cause." Will the Wahabi chief in his moment of victory listen to this appeal? And will the British Government leave all Arabs free to mend their maps or end their thrones? The future alone can answer.

Japan and the League.

Few people in this country, or in the East generally, take the League of Nations very seriously so that scare-headlines about a crisis there do not make anyone's flesh creep. Those who do not reject it as a mere tool in the hands of the imperialist nations for the consolidation of their interests see that its interventions have been futile as in Corfu or flagrantly unjust as in Upper Silesia. But in this temple of humanity, the consideration that has been shown to Japan has not been due to her pacific tendencies but her armaments. Japan, in fact, wishes both to pose as a champion of an aggrieved Asia against the dominance of Europe as well as to copy the methods of the West in its treatment of weaker peoples. Both these motives are mixed in the proposal which the Japanese delegate, Baron Adatchi, made before a League Committee for enlarging the scope of the Covenant so as to include questions like immigration or the reservation of Australia for white peoples in the formula of domestic problems. There are, indeed, many such questions which are on the borderline of external and internal matters and the very question whether it is a purely domestic issue or not is often the very issue in dispute. South Africa, for example, has made the imperial citizenship of Indians a pious phrase instead of a reality by making the Imperial Conference accede to the principle that the regulation of immigration is a domestic concern of a Dominion. And, like the British Empire, the League's real difficulties will be in just those problems, which while they have a formal and legal aspect of internal matters, yet affect the economic interests or moral stature of aliens.

Shudhi and Sangathan.

The full and frank statement issued by Swami Shraddhanand to the Press will, we are sure, be received with agreeable surprise by all communities in the country. And nothing will perhaps allay public anxiety more than the Swami's determination to sever all connection with the Shudhi and Sangathan movements which are said to be partially responsible for the present communal strife. While Sangathan, that is, organisation, could have been inaugurated by the old Sanatani Sabha, Shudhi, that is, conversion, is essentially an Arya Samaj movement. But both these movements owe their present vitality to the energy of the Samajists and none showed greater energy than the Swami himself. The Commander-in-Chief, however, now leaves the battle. Not, as he has told us with refreshing candour, because he is tired of the fight but because he differs on many vital issues with the large majority of the Shudhi workers. And whatever the merits of their controversy there is no doubt but that the movement will be very nearly deprived of what strength it possessed in the Hindu community by the dissociation of the Swami. The latter's decision is certainly the right decision made at the right moment. While none may dispute the abstract validity of these movements, they had been infused with the most venomous bitterness, specially in Northern India. We hope the decision of Swami Shraddhanand will evoke a like response from the religious leaders of the Muslim community and the road will thus be paved for the consummation of deep and lasting unity for which the country fervently prays to-day.

Voluble Theorists.

If the fluency of speakers in an intercollegiate debate is any criterion of merit, there is no dearth of oratorical talent in Bombay. So signal, indeed, was the high average shown yesterday, that one of the twenty disappointed speakers rightly challenged the judges, very privately, to settle the question of his efficiency. No satisfactory settlement could be made, but there was an obvious point to note in the selection of subjects. Mr. Eappen Verges, the capable Secretary of the Students' Branch, selected three subjects, two of which lent themselves to expansive treatment; and by that means, he tested the practical instincts of our young men. The majority went in for inflated distinctions between East and West, and left plodding minority to discuss more dreary topics to their own competitive advantage. But the excessive rush for homilies between East and West was fatiguing; and the prolific choice of speakers suggested the infirmity of those who, without compelling sanction, dwell more upon their illusive rights than on their concrete liabilities.

Arbitration.

It is a universal complaint that the legal machinery of the Courts is extraordinarily cumbrous, expensive and dilatory. Any measures, therefore, that help to bring about the settlement of disputes out of Court by means of arbitration are to be warmly welcomed. Of the enormous number of Acts on the Indian Statute Book there is not one that deals with the subject of arbitration in a broad and comprehensive manner. The Indian Arbitration Act applies only to the Presidency towns and specially notified localities. There are certain provisions embodied in a schedule to the Civil Procedure Code which deal with references to arbitration after the dispute has been brought to a Court of law. Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas has now brought forward a draft Bill to amend and consolidate the law on the subject. It seems to us suitable enough as far as it goes. The defects found in the existing Act have been made good. Curiously enough there was no provision in the existing Act to meet the case of an agreement to submit the dispute to the decision of *three* arbitrators and the appointment of the arbitrators had not been duly made by the parties. Further there was considerable difference of opinion as to the proper method of enforcing an award, and whether an award made on a subject included in a pending suit was valid or not. These and other questions have been set at rest by suitable clauses and we hope the Bill will duly pass into law. Of course all that the Bill aims at is to provide suitable machinery for effecting the arbitration when parties have voluntarily agreed thereto. The great questions of industrial disputes or communal differences and the means whereby they may be adjusted without recourse to violence or litigation are outside the scope of this modest measure. But if our national life is to proceed vigorously and develop along healthy channels it will be necessary for our political leaders to devise legislation for these thorny problems. We are aware that it will be no easy task to do so, but the very difficulty of the task should prove a challenge to the ingenuity and patriotism of our legislators!

LEAGUE DISCUSSIONS

3RD COMMITTEE COMPLETES WORK

DR. BENES' REPORT ADOPTED.

LONDON, Sept. 28.

Geneva.—The Third Committee completed its labours last night with the adoption of the report of Dr. Benes and a resolution moved by M. Lange (Norway) with regard to certain desiderata to be submitted to the Council when preparing a general programme of the Conference on Disarmament. Several articles of Dr. Benes' report were modified but not substantially; thus part of the protocol dealing with Security and Disarmament has been completed, and now remains only a section dealing with Arbitration, which it is hoped will be completed to-morrow.—Reuter.

ARMAMENTS OF VANQUISHED STATES.

COUNCIL AGREES TO PLAN OF INVESTIGATION.

LONDON, Sept. 28.

Geneva.—The Council has agreed to a plan of investigation of the armaments of vanquished States by the League replacing a system of Inter-allied Military Control by which the Commission of Investigation, composed of representatives of members of the Council, will include at least one neutral member and a representative of the bordering States which are signatory of Peace Treaties. Further when examining any question relating to investigation, the permanent Advisory Committee shall invite assessors representing the bordering countries.—Reuter.

JURIDICAL CLAUSES IN PROTOCOL.

IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS.

LONDON, Sept. 28.

Geneva.—The juridical clauses in the protocol, as drafted by the Sub-commission and presented to the Committee to-day, imposed the same sanctions on non-member States as on members in the event of their refusal to conform to the new procedure of pacific settlement.—Reuter.

CHAIRMAN'S REPORT ADOPTED.

LONDON, Sept. 29.

Geneva.—The First Committee, after prolonged and animated discussion, adopted the Chairman's report on the juridical portion of the Protocol. An unexpected outcome was the Japanese exception to Article Six (not Five) relating to the action of the Council in dealing with an aggressor State.

Baron Adatchi, in a serious tone, read the declaration of the Japanese delegation, the substance of which is as follows:—"The ideal of the League is to settle pacifically all conflicts between nations. The draft Protocol, however, does not make good gaps in the Covenant on the subject, inasmuch as Article 15 of the Covenant continues to permit a State to escape international investigation under the pretext that a matter is within its exclusive competence even if the matter infringes honour, prejudices and vital interests of another State. According to Article 7 of the Protocol, the League, while abstaining from lending its pacific action to the State wronged, threatens to consider that State an aggressor, should it adopt measures in defence of its legitimate interests. Thus the Draft Protocol would lead to the protection of the State which rejected the supremacy of international justice and condemn the State which simply asked for an impartial application of Justice.

The Japanese Delegation, which has already experienced great difficulties in accepting Article 15 of the Covenant, greatly regrets it is unable to adhere to an illogical aggravation of the stipulation contained in Article 6 of Protocol."

Mr. Fernandez (Brazil) contended that the Japanese amendment did not favour the attainment of the object which the Committee had in view. He therefore, appealed for its withdrawal.

The Chairman, Mr. Politics, favoured amendment pointing out that there had been exaggeration on both sides. He said that the present wording of Article 6 was too rigid.

M. Rolin (Belgium) declared that the amendment was not destructive. Each State had a right to settle its own disputes.

There were several heated interludes in the course of the discussion.

Sgr. Scialoia (Italy) suggested the examination of the protocol in calmer atmosphere by a committee of experts.

M. Lourheur (France) declared that if the Council did not do its duty any provisions in the protocol would be in vain. He proposed that the Japanese amendment should be referred to Sub-Committee.

Thereupon the Committee rose, delegates dispersing amid animated scenes.

The Protocol will now probably not come before the Assembly before Tuesday.

ECONOMIC BLOCKADE RESOLUTION POSTPONED.

LONDON, Sept. 28.

Geneva.—The Assembly has decided to postpone to the next session, a resolution defining the extent of the economic blockade against a State for the violation of the Covenant. The resolution, which is in the nature of an amendment to article 16 of the Covenant, enjoins on all members rigidly to enforce the cessation of financial, commer-

(Continued on next page.)

SOVIET & GEORGIA

HEAVY CLAIM PRESENTED TO BRITAIN

FOR ALLEGED LOSSES DUE TO ALLIED INTERVENTION.

LONDON, Sept 28.

According to the Rosta News Agency, a claim of 130 million prewar roubles will be presented to Great Britain as the result of a report of the Commission of Enquiry into the losses to the Soviet and Georgia owing to Allied intervention.

POSITION OF MECCA CRITICAL.

SEAT OF GOVT TRANSFERRED TO JEDDAH.

LONDON, Sept. 29.

Cairo.—Although there is no definite news regarding Mecca the position is undoubtedly critical. Civilian evacuation apparently has begun and the seat of Government is being transferred to Jeddah.—Reuter.

"A VERY OLD CORPSE."

MR. THOMAS ON S. AFRICAN SEPARATION.

LONDON, Sept. 29.

Mr. J. H. Thomas, the Colonial Secretary, arrived here to-day. He refused to speak on the Irish Treaty beyond saying that he had been kept fully informed of the trend of events. Emphasising the value of his visit to the Empire Parliamentary Association he said that the question of South African separation was now a very old corpse.—Reuter.

"SPANISH ADVANCE."

HEAVY FIGHTING NEAR RENIAROS.

LONDON, Sept 28.

Madrid.—A communique issued says, the Spanish advance towards Sheshaven continues satisfactorily. Enemy attacks have been driven back. There is a heavy fighting in the Larache section near Reniaros. The enemy met with severe losses. A few Spanish officers were killed. The Spanish troops sallied to the South of Sheshaven and carried the enemy positions.—Reuter.

FLOODS IN RUSSIA.

24 MILLION ROUBLES DAMAGE.

LONDON, Sept 28.

Moscow.—The damage due to the floods in Leningrad is estimated at 24 million roubles.—Reuter.

AMERICAN WORLD-FLIERS' SUCCESS.

CIRCUIT ROUND GLOBE COMPLETED.

LONDON, Sept. 28.

Seattle.—The American world-fliers landed at Sand Point aerodrome, this afternoon, thereby completing a circuit round the globe.—Reuter.

SIR. D. DALAL'S RESIGNATION.

LONDON CONFIRMATION.

LONDON, Sept. 25.
Recd. 4 a.m. Sept. 29.

The report of Sir Dadiba Dalal's resignation as High Commissioner for India is now confirmed here.—Reuter.

BIDS FAREWELL TO MEMBERS OF STAFF.

LONDON, Sept. 28.

An official announcement of Sir Dadiba Dalal's intentions is still lacking, but it known that he bade farewell to members his staff.—Reuter.

REUTER'S BOMBAY OFFICE EXPLAINS.

The following was received from Reuter's Bombay Office, at 12 noon yesterday:—

"The cable reporting that official confirmation of Sir. Dadiba Dalal's resignation was still lacking was despatched from London before the message stating that his resignation was confirmed."

Mr. J. R. Ellis Cunliffe has been appointed a Puisne Judge of the Burma High Court, replacing Mr. H. O. C. Beasley.—Reuter.

At Swansea, New Zealand, All Blacks beat Swansea, by 39 points to 3.—Reuter.

MAHATMA STILL SPINS.

HIS FACE GROWING BRIGHTER.

ISLAM AND PLACES OF WORSHIP.

KHWAJA KAMALUDDIN'S EXPOSITION.

ASSURANCES FROM ALL OVER INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Sept. 29.

Mr. C. F. Andrews interviewed by the Associated Press with reference to Mr. Gandhi's health stated that the strain of the past few days on Mr. Gandhi's health had been a severe one owing to the Unity Conference sitting in Delhi but fortunately it had been decided to remove him just before the Conference had begun, to a house outside the city where he still remains the guest of Mr. Mahomed Ali. The change of residence had been effected with the least possible fatigue to Mr. Gandhi and it had made a great difference in preserving his health. Mr. Andrews stated that what had been noticeable more than anything else was the fact that Mr. Gandhi's face had grown brighter day by day as the fast continued and his cheerfulness had remained the same as ever. Yet it was true that his physical weakness had increased and he could not bear the strain of seeing visitors. The doctors attending on Mr. Gandhi had become more anxious on this point than on any other.

Mr. Andrews said in conclusion that the Doctors' wishes in this respect should be strictly observed. There were still nine days left and of these each succeeding one must necessarily weigh more heavily on Mr. Gandhi's health than the preseding one.

It is understood that the decrease in the weight of Mr. Gandhi during the last five days is slight compared with the decrease during the first three days of the fast. He still continues to spin for half an hour daily.

"MAN WANTS BUT LITTLE HERE BELOW."

MAHATMA PROVES THE TRUTH OF GOLDSMITH'S DICTUM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 29.

The following message has been received this evening in the "Navajivan" Office from Delhi: "Bapu continues to have sound sleep though he is perceptibly weaker. To-day there was an interesting battle between him and his doctors in which he came out triumphantly. The doctors objected to his spinning because it was found that he was very weak. Bapu was examined to-day immediately after his usual half hour's spinning and it was found that both the pulse and heart were better. The loss of weight too is surprisingly little, being one and a half pound in five days."

"Mr. C. R. Das, who saw him last evening at prayer time remarked that Gandhiji was every day proving the truth of Goldsmith's line 'Man wants but little here below.'"

THE MAHATMA'S SACRIFICE

M. MAHOMED ALI'S CONCERN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Sept. 26.

Moulana Mahomed Ali has been greatly impressed by the Mahatma's great sacrifice. He is absolutely restless, worrying all day and night for a way to dissuade Gandhiji from his resolve. The other day he actually shed tears at a public meeting while speaking about India's great good man.

Maulana Mahomed Ali is reported to have confided to a press representative that he would never excuse the Muslims if Mahatma passed away owing to the fast. He might perhaps forgive them if they murdered his own brother but never for the death of Mahatma who was perishing inch by inch.

Moulana is reported to have brought to the notice of Mahatma that if he dies the position will be much worse than it was before, for the Hindus will take it that he has been killed by the Muslims. When Gandhiji heard this, he assured Moulana Mahomed Ali that he was not going to die and adduced Dr. Ansari's opinion in support that it was quite possible for a man to live after three weeks' fast. This somewhat pacified Mahomed Ali.

The Gujratis of Delhi assembled in a meeting on Gandhi birthday and offered prayers for the long life of Mahatma Gandhi.

SEQUEL TO MAHATMA'S OUTSPOKENNESS.

KHWAJA KAMALUDDIN'S EXPOSITION

In reply to Mahatma Gandhiji's statement asking Muslims to religiously declare whether the desecration of temples etc., is their duty, Khawaja Kamaluddin of the Muslim Working Mission has sent the following telegram to (1) Mahatmaji, (2) the President of the Unity Conference, (3) Hakim Ajmal Khan and (4) Maulana Mohamed Ali:—"Alkuran enjoins Muslims to war against those who demolish churches, synagogues, other places of worship, mosques: (Chapter 22, Verse 21); forbids compulsion in religion (Chp. 2, Verse 257); prohibits speaking evil of other religionists (Chp 6, Verse 108); pray success, will write treatise."

MANGALORE CITIZENS' PRAYER.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MANGALORE, Sept 29.

A public meeting of the citizens of Mangalore took place yesterday in the Taluk Vidyalaya with Sjt. Narasimha Kini, a prominent merchant, in the chair. Sjts. Karnad Sadashiva Rao, Jamaluddin Saheb and Pandit Dharmadev spoke about the urgent necessity of maintaining perfect unity amongst the different communities and offered prayers to God to grant Mahatmaji strength to come of the ordeal and also to help the country in fulfilling the wish dear to his heart.

PORBANDER NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PORBANDER, Sept. 27.

Kani Bhogilal of the Humanitarian Association is here. He addressed a meeting of the floor community which has unanimously resolved to prohibit the use of liquor by its members. Defaulters will be fined Rs. 51.

A crowded public meeting was held on 25th instant, the fifty sixth birthday of Mahatma Gandhi when prayers were offered for the long life of the Mahatma.

BOMBAY ANAVILS' PRAYER.

A crowded meeting of the Bombay Anavils was held on Sunday at Hira Baug under the presidency of Mr. Bhulabhai J Desai, Advocate to express their sense of deep grief at the death of Mr. Moumohonrai Desai. The condolence resolution was passed in great solemnity, all standing.

"MOST CHARMING PERSONALITY"

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai then referred to the services rendered by Mahatmaji to the country in particular and humanity in general and explained why he was induced to undertake a long fast. Whatever the political differences existed between Mahatmaji and leader of other political thoughts in the country, Mr. Desai emphatically expressed, the whole country was unanimous in acknowledging Mahatmaji as one of the greatest, sweetest and most charming personalities in the world. At the end of his short and pertinent speech, the whole meeting prayed to God to grant strength and powers of endurance to Mahatmaji to go through the long fast.

BERAR KHILAFAT PRESIDENTS' APPEAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

YEOTMAL, Sept. 29.

Mr. Abdul Rouf saheb, President of the Berar Provincial Khilafat Committee, has issued an appeal, in response to a resolution passed at a mass meeting held here on the 24th instant, calling upon all residents of Berar and "all my co-religionists in particular" to exert their utmost to increase and strengthen the relations of harmony between the Hindus and Mahommedans.

DHORAJI'S PRAYER FOR MAHATMA'S LONG LIFE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DHORAJI, Sept. 29.

At a public meeting held here resolutions

(Continued on page 8.)

MR. HORNIMAN'S REMINISCENCES.

THIRTEENTH INSTALMENT TO APPEAR ON THURSDAY

HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY

NEED FOR SELF-RESTRAINT

M. MOHAMED ALI INTERVIEWED

Maulana Mohamed Ali, interviewed by a representative of "The Hindustan Times" said:—"I have already given an interview to a representative of the Associated Press with regard to all that happened on the fateful evening of the 17th September. I had argued and argued passionately and entreatingly but I had argued in vain. And it was 3 o'clock in the morning before I left the Mahatmaji that night. I had, however, succeeded in this that the vow of fasting which seemed to me irrevocable in all circumstances was made revocable on one condition, and that condition was that my big brother for whom I had vicariously pleaded as my last resort was coming on the urgent telegraphic invitation of the Mahatma himself and if he could convince the Mahatma that the fast was wrong the vow would not be deemed irrevocable, and the fast could be broken. Such was his confidence, as he told me, in Shaukat's "robust commonsense in his God-fearing nature."

The big brother has come and he has seen but he has not yet conquered. For so far no one has placed in his big hands the only weapon that can be effective in struggle such as this. My own belief is that if either community made up its mind to make a complete surrender and say that whatever the other community may do to it, it would not retaliate, peace would be restored and the gainer in the end would be not so much the community to which the surrender was made but the one that has made the surrender.

As a Mussulman I pray that God will give my community, the strength to make the surrender as my brother and I have personally done long ago. For the benefit of my co-religionists I recite the parable of Non-Violence which Allah preache to the entire brotherhood of man through the Quran as through the Bibl. He says: "Recite unto them the tale of the two sons of Adam with truth. When they both offered an offering it was accepted from one of them and was not accepted from the other.

"He said: I wil most certainly slay thee. The other sid Allah only accepts from those that gard against evil."

"Thou wilt strete forth thy hand towards me to slay me, but am not one to stretch forth my hand toards thee to slay thee; surely I fear Allh, the Lord of the Worlds.

"Surely I wishthat thou shouldst bear the sin committe against me and thine own sin. So tho wouldst be of the companions of the fi and those are the unjust.

"Then his min facilitated unto him the slaying of his bother so he slew him; then he became one the losers.

"Then Allah nt a crow digging up the earth so that might show him how he should cover th dead body of his brother. He said: Woe unto me! Do I lack the strength that Ihould be like this crow and cover the dead ody of my brother? So he became of thosthat regret.

"For this rson did we prescribe to the children oIsrael that whoever slays soul, unless ithe for man-slaughter or for mischief in th land, it is as though he slew all men and whoever keeps it alive, it is as thou he kept alive all men; and certainly our postles came unto them with clear argumes, but even after that many of them act travagantly in the land."

This is t story not of the two sons of a certain erson called Adam but the parable of mkind. Cain revelling in his strength, as believed it to be, slew his brother Abelbut it was not Cain the slayer that s really strong but Abel who had the conge to die without stretching forth his hd against his kith and kin. And it was in that was the loser. The end proved to the hilt. The murderer, riding in histrength did not for long gloat over i work that his hand had wrought andesired to hide at once the dead body his brother and his own shame there It was then that he confessed that was not really strong but "lacked streth." to such an extent that from a mathe noblest of God's creation, he should bme the imitator of the contemptible cr. "So he became of those that regret. Real strength lies in self-restraint at in withholding one's hand even again the agressor, and every life-saved throu forgiveness is not one life saved but life of all mankind. Christ taught the me lesson as Moses had in reality tau before him, but they heeded him not. Last of the Prophets had to teach thatlesson all over again and can it be a mer of pride to the Musalmans if "even er that many of them act extravagantl" I am proud of Islam as am proud nothing else, and it is because of that pe that I wish the Musalman to imitatebel and not Cain. His must be the sender to-day if he seeks to convert manil to the Prophet's own way of life. And it must be he who should say to his bher even if the latter is the aggressor If thou wilt stretch fortir thy hand agst me to slay me I am not one to stretforth my hand towards thee to slay thee This should be not for fear of his ber stronger in numbers and greater wealth and knowledge, but for fear of th the Lord of the Worlds.

All th have said as a Mussalman to Musnans. But I cannot divest myself the office of the President of the tion's Congress and as such I am mstee not only for Mussalmans: but alser Hindus and Sikhs and Christis and Parsees and Jews and for e one that calls himself a son of Ila. In my capacity as a Nationtrustee I make the same appeal my Hindu brothers as I have made the Muslims and I eagerly await the rese of both.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT

AMENDING BILL

CHANGES IN ELECTORAL RULES.

COMMISSIONER'S SALARY TO BE INCREASED.

The text of a Bill to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act of 1888 is published. The amendments relate principally to electoral rules, appointment of special Committees of the Corporation, the salary of the Commissioner, hawkers' licenses and nuisance arising from defective roof. The objects of the Bill, can be ascertained from the following notes attached to the Clauses.

Clause 2.—The Act provides separately for the election of co-opted Councillors and it has been thought desirable to include them specifically in the definition. It makes provision for the disposal of "trade refuse".

Clause 3.—This amendment is designed to settle a doubt whether buildings occupied by clubs and associations for charitable, social, literary or political purposes are covered by section 11 of the Act.

Clause 4.—This clause is intended to make it clear that the person authorized to represent a company or firm shall be a member of the firm. Opportunity has also been taken to provide, as desired by the Corporation, that a person representing a company or firm need not be authorized by a special power-of-attorneys in this behalf, and that it is sufficient if he holds a general power-of-attorney from the company or firm and is one whose name has been duly communicated to the Assessor and Collector as the representative of the company or firm who is entitled to vote at the election on behalf of the company or firm.

Clause 5.—The Act provides separately for the election of co-opted Councillors. And as "Councillors" might be deemed to include co-opted Councillors it has been thought desirable to exclude them specifically from the operation of section 22

Clause 8.—The Corporation have recommended to Government the system of voting by secret ballot in the elections of Councillors. The adoption of this proposal will bring the procedure in municipal elections in Bombay more into line with that followed in other elections and will modernize it.

Clause 9.—The Corporation have also recommended that the procedure at municipal elections shall be regulated by rules made under the Act by the Corporation. In order to carry these recommendations into effect a new section is proposed to be substituted for section 23.

Clause 11.—Under section 22 of the Act all general elections must be held before the end of February. General elections might include the elections of co-opted Councillors also. The intention, however, is to allow time for the election of co-opted Councillors up to the end of March. It is therefore considered desirable to make separate provision for the election of co-opted Councillors.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

New Section 38A.—The question of improving the system of appointment of Committees with a view to expediting business has been engaging the attention of the Corporation since the year 1908, and the increasing volume of work which comes before the Corporation has made the adoption of some such system imperative. At present, there are only two Statutory Committees, the Standing Committee and Schools Committee. Under section 41 of the present Act a Hospital Committee may also be appointed.

Under section 38 committees may be appointed "for inquiry and report and for opinion", and special subjects relating to the purposes of the Act may be referred to them. Under section 36 (1) the Standing Committee and the Commissioner may also bring 'urgent business' before the Corporation, with its permission.

But outside of these provisions there are none for the appointment of committees with definite spheres of business. It is intended that, except where the Corporation by specific resolution delegate any of their powers to them, these committees should deal with questions coming before them in a preliminary way and so avoid the inconvenience of a discussion of questions for the first time at Corporation meetings.

The new procedure will also tend concentrate the attention of Councillors meeting upon really important questions and it may be expected as a result, that meetings will become shorter and more business-like.

All the ordinary business which comes before the Corporation will be involved with in the scope of one Special Committee another. The amendment does not affect any of the statutory powers of the Standing Committee, or the Schools Committee, or the Commissioner. It has been modelled on the corresponding clauses of the Calcutta Municipal Bill.

New Section 38B.—This section is intended to authorize the Standing Committee to delegate any of their powers to cognate Special Committees.

COMMISSIONER'S SALARY.

Clause 15.—The amendment is intended to give effect to the wishes of the Corpora-

(Continued on next page)

Numerous medical men and eminent oculists have testified to the excellent restful light given by incandescent gas burners: the light is soft and well distributed and does not cause damage to eyesight like lights of high intrinsic brilliance.

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TILAK ANNIVERSARY INCIDENT.

DR. KITCHLEW'S STATEMENT.

The following are extracts from the interview with Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlew published in the "Bharat Mitra":—

I am surprised to see that some people are, without understanding what actually took place on the Tilak Anniversary Day at Jallianwalla Bagh, spreading false rumours about me. I am constrained to think that they are doing injustice to me. I would not have minded if they had studied the question and then formed an opinion against my action, but none of them seem to have made an impartial enquiry into the matter. I have been receiving letters from various people asking me to clear my position with regard to what happened on the 1st of August. I am, therefore, making this statement to remove misunderstandings and clear false impressions.

The other day a reporter of the "Partap"—a daily vernacular paper of Lahore—came to interview me on the subject. Thinking that my statement would clear the atmosphere I gave him a long interview, but I am sorry to say that whatever I stated has not been reproduced in the paper, and in its place a distorted version has been published in the "Partap" which is likely to mislead the people. The reporter had promised to show me the statement before sending it to the press for publication, But the promise was not kept. Many other newspapers in the Punjab are not free from this kind of blemish. They are, as it were, infected with communal prejudice.

The facts about Tilak Anniversary are something like this. With the permission of Mahatma Gandhi Mr. Bharucha of Bombay had come to me to sell Khadi and thereby strengthen the Congress cause in Amritsar. I was helping Mr. Bharucha in his work. A meeting was called of prominent Hindu, Muslim and Sikh workers at the Congress Office to consider what steps should be taken to celebrate the Tilak Anniversary. The Governor of the Punjab was shortly to visit Amritsar and the Hindu, Muslim and Sikh Publicity Committees and other pro-Government organisations were openly carrying on strenuous propaganda work to weaken the Congress movement by sowing seeds of dissensions among various communities in the town. The condition was certainly electric. A meeting of the workers was called, therefore, to decide means to be able to cope with the machinations of the publicity committees and at the same time acquaint people with the true state of affairs. The meeting, therefore, after full and careful consideration came to the conclusion that the Tilak Day Anniversary be celebrated in due style, a huge procession be organised and a mass meeting be held in Jallianwalla Bagh in the evening, and a free langar (kitchen) be opened for the poor throughout the day. This programme was to be observed on 1st August. Meanwhile, Mehta Bholanath introduced the question of the photograph to be carried in the procession, and a discussion took place. It was decided that the matter be left with the executive of the City Congress Committee who were to do whatever they thought best under the circumstances. Every one present in the meeting declared his willingness to abide by the decision of the Executive Committee. It must be remembered here that Drs. Gurbuxrai and Sant Ram Arura (both holding responsible positions in the Congress) did not attend the meeting.

After this meeting of the Congress workers rumours were circulated in the city to the effect that the Sikh and Mussalman members were against having a photo in the procession as they considered it to be idol-worship and that this was an insult to Tilak's memory and the Hindu religion. It was also said that the Congress was not prepared to celebrate the Tilak Day Anniversary. Such rumours were not only groundless but palpably false and were circulated by interested people to give bad name to the Congress and its workers.

More rumours were set afloat which were likely to create bad blood between Hindus and Mussalmans and cause disturbances. But fortunately no untoward event took place.

The Hindu Sabha had no idea of celebrating the Anniversary. They thought of it after the Congress had made its decision. An announcement was made by beat of drums on behalf of the local Hindu Sabha which was misleading. This fact was brought to my notice by Mr. Bharucha who had heard it himself. Mr. Bharucha also told me that two members of the Hindu Sabha, probably Drs. Gurbux Rai and Sant Ram Arura, had taken away Tilak's photo from the Congress Office without permission and that he (Mr. Bharucha) had admonished them for their acts which were likely to do harm to the cause of the country, but they paid no heed to his advice. Mr. Bharucha asked me whether he should join the Hindu Sabha procession or not. I advised him to do so. My position was clear. As the Hindu Sabha had adopted a wrong course to bring the Congress and myself into disrepute I as a Satyagrahi could not take part in their procession. No one joined also from the Khilafat Committee. A Sikh Jatha joined the procession owing to a misrepresentation of facts by some members of the Hindu Sabha who misled them by saying that the Congress was not going to celebrate the Tilak Day Anniversary. In the procession some poems were recited - that were objectionable and were likely to injure the feelings of the Mussalmans. As they were specially enjoined by me not to get excited the Mussalmans of Amritsar kept their heads cool and thus the mischief was averted.

On the 1st August the Congress Committee was to organise a procession but Hindus as a body, excepting a few Congress workers, did not attend. Mussalmans had come with me in sufficient numbers and a Sikh Jatha of 500 strong was also to join on the way but owing to the absence of Hindus the idea of having a procession was abandoned. A langar (free kitchen) was opened in the Jallianwalla Bagh and as previously announced a mass meeting was to be held there on the termination of the procession. The Hindu Sabha had made no announcement to that effect. In the evening Hindus, Mahomedans and Sikhs gathered in the Bagh in great numbers for the Congress meeting, but the Hindu Sabha workers took advantage of the occasion and placed Tilak's photo on the platform by decorating it in the religious fashion. Then they started their proceedings as if it were a Hindu Sabha meeting. I was at once informed of all this. I advised people to let Hindu Sabha men do what they liked, but on being repeatedly asked to see things for myself, I went to the Bagh and saw the Hindu Sabha men on the stage holding their meeting. Dr. Gurbux Rae, Secretary, Hindu Sabha, came to me and invited me to the meeting. I told him plainly that since he had held that meeting to injure the Congress and that the methods he had adopted were not only wrong but were bound to injure the Congress and tarnish the good name of the city, I could not join the meeting. I advised him to go on with the meeting and declare afterwards that the Congress would hold its meeting on some other day to be fixed later on. He told me that they would finish their meeting within four or five minutes and then the Congress could hold its meeting, meanwhile the Hindu Sabha would remove all their paraphernalia from the stage. On this undertaking I went into the meeting. After a few minutes the Secretary of the Hindu Sabha got up and announced that as Dr. Kitchlew would not join a meeting where there was a photo he too as a Hindu would not join a meeting where there was no photo. At this some Hindu youths began to create noise in the meeting. Another member of the Sabha also made a speech on these lines. Of course it was absolutely false. If the Congress Committee in their meeting had thought it fit to keep the photo on the stage I would have had no objection to it. Anyhow the Secretary of the Hindu Sabha left the meeting and took away with him everything that was on the stage. After this the Congress Committee began its meeting without the photo and Gyani Hira Singh Dard was elected its president. When the president rose to address the meeting some young men of the Sabha began to make noise and made it impossible for him to speak. One or two more men rose to speak but they also were not listened to. Then Pandit Dina Nath made an attempt but he was advised to resume his seat amid shouts of "shame shame". Finally I too was treated in the same way. It was feared that there would be a breach of peace, and so the president declared the meeting closed.

These are the facts But I am sorry to say that some workers of the Hindu Sabha and some Hindu papers in the Punjab have declared a regular Jehad (crusade) against me. I assure them that their tactics have created no impression on my mind. I am not against the placing of a photo in a public meeting. The Hindu Sabha men know it well. I get myself photographed. I have photos of natioal leaders at my house. In the Congress and Khilafat meetings there are generally photos kept on the stage or hung in the pandal and I have never raised any objection. Not very long ago there was a meeting in the Jallianwalla Bagh and I had the honour of placing Mahatma Gandhi's phot on the chair. I also gave Rs. 10 on the same occasion for cow protection for my five years old little child was lost and some Hindu friends had found her and brought to my house.

In spite of all this the Hindu friends accuse me of bigotry and communal prejudice! May God cleanse their hearts and make them worthy sons of India fit for National Service.

A JOINT STATMENT.

A statement signed by M Rup Lal Puri, General Secretary, City Congress Committee, Amritsar, Dr. Menon Member of the All-India Congress Akali Sahyak Bureau, Gyani Hira Singh Dard, Geral Secretary, Central Sikh League, Mr. C. Mukerjee, Secretary, Jallianwalla Bag Committee, Hakim Mahomed Khizar and Dr. Kitchlew, corroborates the statement of Dr. Kitchlew and concludes:—

Such are the facts; and ware constrained to submit:—

(1) That Dr. Gurbux Rai misunderstood Dr. Kitchlew's attitude or at any rate, represented it in a manner likely to incite the assembled people. His behaviour suggested that he wanted to disdit the Congress.

(2) No portrait was removed from the Congress platform as none had been placed there. Dr. Gurbux Rai, as the Secretary of the Hindu Sabha and owner of the Hindu Sabha meeting, removed the portrait which was there for the Hin Sabha meeting.

(3) Dr. Gurbux Rai, by removing the portrait and holding the Congress responsible for it, was responsible for the excitement among his followers as on account of this excitement Pandit Din Nath, Gyani Hira Singh, Dr. Kitchlew and others could not get a hearing.

(4) If Dr. Kitchlew and hers could have explained themselves and thrown light on all that had happened, the whole situation would have been clear.

(5) At no meeting of the Congress was it resolved that there would be no portrait with the procession. By making that announcement with beat of drum the Secretary of the Hindu Sabha tried to create misunderstanding deliberately bring the Congress into discredit.

Note.—The Mussalmans, Sikhs and the majority of the Hindus behaved in an exemplary manner in spite of excitement among a small section of the assembled people.

It is very much to be regret that all this happened just when, after long period of inactivity, Congress wers were trying to strengthen the Congress position and influence among the people Amritsar to promote love and brotherhood among the various communities. They already started Khadi hawking and propanda and were thinking of other items of work to promote unity. It must also remembered that the sectional public Committees started under Government aices are busy at work to weaken the Cress and suppress the Akalis besides setting community against community. Recently, the Congress workers had, after full consideration, elaborated a joint programme of work which did not contain anything likely to be of help to the supporters the Government to show dissension. In view of these, we are constrained to observe that some members of the Hindu Sabha did not realise their responsibility and the seriousness of the situation and helped to create a situation which was bound to end in a serious disturbance.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT.

(Continued from previous page.)

tion as to the pay of the Commissioner. Under section 57 of the Act the pay of the appointment of Commissioner is subject to the minimum of Rs. 2,000 per mensem and maximum of Rs. 2,500 and after three years' service to Rs. 3 000. In the changed conditions of life in Bombay and with the increased cost of living, it is no longer possible for the Corporation to obtain the services of an officer of the necessary standing and ability on the old rate of pay.

Clause 19.—The object of this amendment is to delegate to the Governor of Bombay in Council the power hitherto reserved to the Governor General in Council to sanction Government loans from provincial revenues to the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay.

Clause 20.—The manner in which section 301 (1) has been interpreted by the Courts has led to the payment of exorbitant claims as compensation. The proposed amendment will result in owners being fully compensated for the loss sustained by them, but at the same time it will protect the Corporation from inordinate demands. The proviso allows for betterment as well as for damage to the property.

HAWKERS.

Clause 21.—The hawking and exposure for sale of articles in the city streets has so far been allowed to be carried on without a license. With the growth of traffic it has been found that hawkers are apt to congregate in certain very busy thoroughfares and so to interfere with the public convenience. The amendment is designed to give the municipal authorities power to deal with these people. Licenses are issued in Calcutta to street hawkers.

Clauses 22 to 25, 28, (2) 29 (1) and 30 (2).—It has been represented to Government by the Corporation that the habit of throwing house refuse into the streets and house-gullies in Bombay is ingrained in certain sections of the public and that owing to the difficulty of identifying the offenders prosecutions under section 372 (e) of the Municipal Act have small chance of success. It is therefore proposed in order to check this insanitary practice, to impose on the owners and occupiers of buildings the responsibility of providing suitable receptacles for the temporary collection of such refuse on their premises, whence it will be removed periodically, to the travelling or stationary carts which the Municipal Commissioner has to maintain under section 367 (1) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888.

Clause 26.—There is no provision in the Act empowering the Municipal Commissioner to require the owners of buildings to keep the roofs in such repair as will prevent rain-water leaking into the buildings. It is necessary, in the interest of public health and comfort, to have such a provision; and the amendment is designed to confer this power.

Clause 27.—This amendment has been made necessary by a judicial decision in a recent prosecution instituted by the License Department before the Third Presidency Magistrate under sections 394 (1) (d) (ii) and 472 of the Act, the accused having contended that he was a mere servant of the offending firm, the learned Magistrate acquitted him, holding that the wording of section 394 was quite clear, and intended to apply to owners or managers, and not to mere servants. If a person, who has established or allowed a dangerous trade or operation to be carried on at any premises, chooses to absent himself, his servant or servants employed to do the work can with impunity, continue to carry on that trade or operation, however dangerous it may be, for however long the person primarily responsible may elect to stay away. The clause remedies this defect.

Clause 31.—It has been found that the manufacture of ice is not one of the trades which can only be carried on in licensed premises and, on sanitary grounds, it is necessary that this omission should be made good.

MIRZAPUR STREET BOMB CASE.

ONE ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 29.

At the High Court Sessions this afternoon before Mr. Justice Suhrawardy and a special jury the hearing was concluded of what is known as the Mirzapur Street bomb outrage case in which Baasnta Kumar Dhanki and Santilal Chakravarti were charged with murder, culpable homicide, conspiracy and six other minor offences. The case for prosecution was that one night both the accused went in a taxi cab to Mirzapur Street and stopped at a little distance from a khadder shop. The first accused was alleged to have got down, went to the khadder shop and thrown a bomb inside the shop. The bomb exploded with the result that one of the proprietors of the shop was killed and another man was injured.

The jury unanimously found both the accused not guilty of murder and conspiracy. As regards the other charges the jury by a majority of eight to one found both the accused not guilty. His Lordship accepting the verdict of the jury acquitted the second accused and reserved judgment as regards the first accused.

Official and Personal.

Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Tudor-Owen and Mr. and Mrs. I. C. Boyd lunched at Government House, Ganeshkhind, on Sunday the 28th September.

Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Tudor-Owen and Mr. and Mrs. I. C. Boyd lunched at Government House on Sunday (the 28th inst.)

MAHATMA STILL SPINS.

(Continued from page 7.)

were passed appealing Hindus and Mahommedans all over India to remove all ill feelings and thus relieve Mahatmaji of his anxiety. The whole meeting earnestly prayed to God for Mahatmaji's long life and to enable him to achieve full independence for India.

BANGALORE'S ASSURANCE OF UNITY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, Sept. 29.

A largely attended representative meeting was held last evening at Tippu's Palace, Dr. C. B. Ramarao presiding when two resolutions were passed:—

One resolution was that Mr. Gandhi might be given long life and that he might survive his fast and other assured the Unity Conference at Delhi that perfect unity existed between the Hindus and the Mussalmans in the Mysore State and requested Mr. Gandhi to break his fast.

HUBLI'S RESOLVE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HUBLI, Sept. 29.

The Hindu and Moslem citizens of Hubli met under auspices of the Congress and Khilafat Committees yesterday and have telegraphed to Mahatmaji the proceedings as follows: "A meeting of the Hubli Hindu and Moslem public held under the auspices Congress and Khilafat offered prayers for your health and resolved to maintain the present harmonious Hindu-Moslem relations here and to strive utmost to take precautions for averting any possibility of future illfeeling and beg you to break your fast."

The Hubli Taluka Congress managing Committee also met yesterday and has sent the following telegram to Mahatmaji: "While congratulating you on your 56th birthday, the Managing Committee, Hubli Taluka Congress, feels great concern about your fast and requests you to break it in view of the Delhi Unity Conference and the efforts of the leaders all over India for bringing about unity"

FASTING IN SYMPTHY WITH MAHATMA

Dr. Kadkol, a prominent Lingayat medical practitioner has undertaken since yesterday one weeks fast in symphty with Mahatmaji. He is keeping good health and is cheerful.

BAGALKOT'S ASSURANCE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BAGALKOT, Sept. 29.

A meeting of the citizens of Bagalkot representing all caste, Hindus and Mahommedans held yesterday unanimously adopted the following two resolutions. "This meeting of Bagalkot citizens prays the Almighty to giving sufficient strength to Mahatmaji to successfully complete his fast."

"This meeting authorises president to inform Mahamaji that people assembled assure on behalf of the citizens that they will try their utmost to see that communal riots do not take place here."

PRAYER MEETINGS IN TAMIL NADU

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NEGAPATAM, Sept. 29.

At a public meeting held here yesterday prayers were offered for the long life of Mahatma Gandhi and resolutions were passed wishing success to the Unity Conference.

Similar meetings were also held in Salem and Madura.

HINGANGHAT'S ASSURANCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

HINGANGHAT, Sept. 29.

At a meeting of Hindus and Mahomedans held here on Saturday resolutions were passed requesting Mahatma Gandhi to discontinue his fast and assuring him of complete harmony between all the communities here.

DHARWAR'S ASSURANCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DHARWAR, Sept. 29

At a public meeting of the citizens of Dharwar held last evening the following resolutions were passed.

(1) This meeting of all castes and communities of Dharwar places on record its deep grief and concern at the fast which Mahatmaji has undertaken.

(2) This meeting devoutly prays the Almighty to give Mahatmaji sufficient vitality and strength to pass through the soul-purifying penance and to spare him to bring about permanent unity between the various castes and communities in India which regeneration of this country is not possible.

(3) This meeting further strongly assures that the leaders of several communities assembled here will try to prevent as far as lay in their power any outbreak of inter-communal tension and will always try to maintain an atmosphere of peace and love in the district and it further earnestly requests Mahatmaji to break his fast..

SHOLAPUR'S ASSURANCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SHOLAPUR CITY, Sept 29.

At a crowded joint Hindu-Mussalman meeting held here yesterday a resolution was passed requesting Mahatma Gandhi to give up his fast and assuring him of unity between the two communities in Sholapur.

BELGAUM'S ASSURANCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BELGAUM, Sept. 29.

A public meeting was held here yesterday under the presidency of Mr. Lathe, an ex-M.L.A. Resolutions praying the Almighty to endow Mahatma Gandhi with strength, to keep him safe through the severe penance of long fast and to give Mahatma Gandhi long life were passed. Another resolution assures Mahatma Gandhi that the two communities of Belgaum would make earnest efforts to effect such heart unity on lines to be settled by the Delhi conference.

ASSURANCE OF MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Sept. 29.

At a public meeting of the citizens of Madras convened to pray for the long life and sound health of Mr. Gandhi resolutions were passed recording deep anxiety and concern at the fast Mr. Gandhi is now undergoing and imploring him to break it and assuring him that people of this presidency will always maintain cordial relations among the different communities and urging on the leaders assembled at Delhi to take steps to bring about lasting and real harmony and unity.

COMMUNAL TROUBLE AVERTED AT WARORA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

WARORA, Sept. 29.

Since the last Ganpati Festival the situation has been growing acute as regards the relations between the Hindus and the Mahommedans. One of the causes of the difference is the playing of music before the Mosque. Nothing untoward has, however, happened up to this time thanks to the tactful handling of the situation by Maulana Alimbabu, a local Zemindar.

MOPLAH PRISONERS.

HOME MEMBER'S ASSURANCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Sept. 29.

I understand from Mr. Mahmood Schamnad the only Moplah member in the Legislative Assembly that in a recent interview with Sir Alexander Muddiman, the Home Member, the latter promised to send for the records of Moplah prisoners and examine each case.

HEAVY RAINS IN SIMLA.

SERIOUS STORM AND LANDSLIPS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 29.

Very heavy rains continue to fall in Simla Considerable damage is reported owing to landslips. Several roads are blocked. Serious storm began on Saturday night and seven inches of rain have fallen up to 8 o'clock this morning. There have been landslips on the Kalka-Simla Railway including one near Dharampur.

COURT OF DELHI UNIVERSITY

Sir Devaprasad Sarbadhikari of the Council of State and Mr. Chamanlal, Pandit Nilkanta Das, Mr. Amarnath Dutt and Nawab Mahomed Ismail of the Legislative Assembly have been elected to the Court of the Delhi University.

WOMAN FRANCHISE.

REMOVAL OF SEX DISQUALIFICATION URGED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA CITY, Sept. 29.

The Poona Branch of the Women's Indian Association has passed a resolution urging the removal of the sex disqualification in regard to the franchise for and membership of both the central and provincial legislatures in India.

WORKING OF BENGAL DISTRICT BOARDS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 29.

A Government resolution reviewing the reports on the working of the district boards in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1922-23 states that, except in the case of 24 Parganas where work was disorganised owing to dispute about the election of new board and the delay in the confirmation of the present chairman, the administration of the district boards by non-official chairmen, so far as their funds permitted, was on the whole satisfactory. Most of the non-official chairmen showed keen interest in their work and devoted a considerable part of their time to the discharge of their onerous duties even at the sacrifice of their professional interests. The members also evinced greater interest in the affairs of the boards.

TRAGIC DEATH OF A SHIP OFFICER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 29.

The chief officer of "San Michele" lying in Kidderpore Docks met with his death under tragic circumstances. The deceased was walking along the ship when he accidentally slipped and fell into hold. A bale of jute simultaneously fell on him fracturing his skull and ribs as a result of which he died almost instantaneously.

NAGPUR LABOUR LEAGUE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, Sept. 29.

A Labour League has been formed here with the object of promoting and safeguarding the interests of the working class in general and the local mill hands in particular.

LEAGUE DISCUSSIONS.

(Continued from previous page.)

cial and personal relations, direct or indirect, between themselves and the defaulting State.

In the Fourth Committee, Chairman Adatchi passed a credit for the labour of experts entrusted with the drawing up of the amendments to the Covenant foreshadowed in the Disarmament Protocol.

The Japanese Delegation has declared its inability to adhere to article 6 of the Disarmament Protocol which allows a country to claim that a matter in dispute is solely one of domestic jurisdiction.—Reuter.

DRAFT BUDGET FOR 1925

LONDON, Sept. 28.

The draft budget for 1925 to be submitted to the Assembly of the League amounts to 22 638,000 gold francs, showing a diminution of 670,000 as compared with 1924.—Reuter.

BIKANIR RETURNS TO LONDON.

LONDON, Sept. 29.

The Maharaja of Bikanir returned to London from Geneva yesterday.

JAPANESE ATTITUDE AT GENEVA.

PARIS PAPERS' COMMENTS.

LONDON, Sept. 29.

Paris.—Newspapers emphasise the critical attitude of the Japanese delegates at Geneva.

The "Echo de Paris" declares that the Protocol is tottering and threatening to ruin whatever settlement has been reached.

The "Matin's" special correspondent at Geneva refers to the "tragic character of yesterday's sitting and the indescribable emotion evoked by Baron Adatchi's declaration." The correspondent is of opinion that the Japanese will remain adamant.—Reuter.

SPECIAL SERVICE SQUADRON REACHES LAND'S END.

LONDON, Sept. 29.

The ships of the Special Service Squadron reached Land's End, last evening, on the completion of a world cruise. Ships "Hood", "Delhi", and "Dauntless" proceeded to Plymouth, "Repulse", and "Adelaid" to Portsmouth, and Denni and "Dragon" to Sheerness.—Reuter.

FRANCE'S GIFT TO WORLD.

BRITISH WAR MINISTER'S EULOGY.

LONDON, Sept. 29.

Paris.—A Havas Agency message says:—Handing over the war memorial offered to the French village of Givenchy by the City of Liverpool, Mr. Stephen Walsh, British War Minister, said that France's life was associated with the progress of civilization. Great ideas, inspiring civilization started from France. Knighthood was created by France and France's actions excelled in their marvellousness what even most romantic spirit could fancy. France faced all dangers with unequalled gallantry and energy. She never gave the world more glorious example than during the years of 1914-1918. The whole civilization was indebted to France for the lead she gave to the world. England could never forget her comradeship with France during the war and as they were faithful to each other during the war so would they also be in all their dealings connected with Peace.—Reuter.

AMERICAN JATHA AT AMRITSAR.

CITIZENS' PRINCELY RECEPTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, Sept. 29.

The American Shahidi Jatha of about 40 members which started from Vancover for proceeding to Jaitu reached Amritsar last evening. The Jatha was accorded a reception at the Amritsar Railway Station by the local Sikhs. Dr. Kitchlew Sardar Arjansingh and some other local workers were also present. A great mass of Akalis including a number of women took part in the reception. From the Station the Akalis marched in a procession headed by two Sikh bands, Nishan (Standard) bearers carrying five Akali ensigns and five men with drawn swords. The Granth Sahib or the sacred book of the Sikhs was carried in a palanquin which was followed by the members of the American Jatha in rows of two. In their wake followed a mass of Akalis singing Shabads. The route of the procession was lined by a large number of spectators. The procession terminated at the Golden Temple where a 'Diwan' was held in front of the Akal Takht and the guests were duly honoured.

It is understood that the Jatha will not march all at once to Jaitu but will wait till another Shahidi Jatha of 500 is got ready of which the American Jatha will form a part.

The appeal of Mr. Ogale, editor, "Maharashtra," Nagpur against the conviction and sentence in the defamation suit brought against him by Rao Saheb Nimbalkar for publishing in the "Maharashtra" that he had travelled in a higher class with a lower class ticket will be heard by the Sessions Judge on 17th October.—(A. P.)

O WORK, NO VOTE.

BY MAHATMA GANDHI.

Maulana Hasarat Mohani brought me the her day the constitution of the Russian oviet, and told me that I should read it, only to find a striking resemblance bet-een the Soviet constitution and that of Congress. I have cursorily read that nstitution, and whilst there is undoubted-a striking resemblance in form between two constitutions, showing that there nothing new or original under the sun, ere are also vital differences into which need not go. But the one thing that cap-ated me was the formula of 'no work, no te.' The qualification under the Soviet nstitution is not money, not even four as, not landed property, not even edu-ion, but *honest labour*. Thus the Soviet ngress is a workers' Congress. The loso phers, the professors, and all others st do some labour. What form that la-r takes, I do not know. As I gave it y a few minutes, even if the information o be found in the booklet, it has escaped The important and relevant fact is t every voter has to show sound work. proposal therefore that everyone henceforth desires to belong to the Congress orga-tion should have some labour for the ion to his credit is neither original nor iculous. Seeing that a great nation has epted before us the formula, we need be ashamed of copying it. Labour en for only a few minutes per day to be itful must be of the same kind for the ions. And there is nothing but hand-ning which can be made universal in a country like ours.

But it has been urged that my proposal lot a mere labour proposal; it surreptiti-sly raises the pecuniary qualification. matter how fine the yarn may be, the ntity for the year can never be brought wn so low as to cost four annas. But e critics forget, that I have said in the rticle in which I sketched the proposal, at those who cannot give cotton should ve it given to them by the Provincial ngress Committees, so that the free gift cotton would be under my plan a dona-on, not a subscription. Experience shows at it is perfectly possible for thousands find sufficient cotton to spin 24,000 yards r year. The total of those who have sent eir yarn to the All-India Khaddar Board nearly five thousand. They have not ask-for cotton from the Khaddar Board. It possible that some provinces have made angements for supplying spinners with on. If they have done so, there is no improper about it. For the chief is the labour for half-an-hour. The n is not dying for want of raw pro-ts, but it *is* dying for want of labour d minimum skill. My proposal seems to because we have not been used to toil th our hands and find it difficult to ap-eciate the possibilities of a whole nation oluntarily giving half-an-hour's labour to single national necessity. Surely there nothing immoral about my proposal. here is nothing in it that can come in onflict with anybody's conscience. There nothing herculean about it. Indeed, alf-an-hour's easy labour is too insignifi-ant to become exacting for the most in-ustrious worker. The most, therefore, hat can be urged against the proposal is hat the labour will be fruitless. Assume or one moment that it will be fruitless in rms of Swaraj or immediate economic so-ution. But surely it is not fruitless if heap Khaddar can be brought out from he maunds of yarn received by the All-ndia Khaddar Board from month to month. single yard of cloth added to the nation-l production cannot be called a fruitless ffort.

Another objection that has been advanced gainsnt the proposal is that it will dis-anchise thousands of Congress voters. I ake bold to say that the objection is chi-erical. A voter is one who actively inte-sts himself in the organisation in which e is a voter. Our voters are not of that pe. The fault is not theirs, but ours. e have not interested ourselves suffi-ently in them. And we are not going to so without being spurred thereto. The indle is the spur. From month to month ongress officials will have to keep them-lves in direct touch with every single er. It surprises me that it should be cessary to demonstrate the obvious. ink of the possibilities of an organisa-on of honest workers who must render an count of their work from month to nth. Surely, a living organisation con-ining a few earnest worker is infini-y superoir to an organisation con-ining many indifferent members whose rk is confined merely to registering eir votes at the bidding of a few men. e indications, however, are that if only would have the courage to make the cessary change, we will have a very large mber of voters, much larger than many pect. The number of the second month double the number of the first month. every worker in every province properly anises this voluntary spinning, we must e a steady increase in the spinners. We uld not be surprised to find the figure of *lacs* being reached in a few months. o *lacs* means ten thousand for each pro-ce. It does not need extraordinary or-nising ability to register ten thousand untary spinners in each province on an rage. I hope therefore that my proposal not be rejected.

have purposely called my proposal the st common measure, not the highest. the lowest does not mean the lowest ptable to the whole of India, but the est necessary for the national achieve-t. And I hold that, if we are to achie-Swaraj by bloodless methods, the three gs mentioned by me are absolutely ne-ry. If the ideal is to have as many rs as we can, irrespective of efficiency Hindu-Muslim unity and untouchabi-also must go by the board. For I know that our intense work about untouchability has driven away many men from the Congress. They still hug it as as an integral part of Hinduism. The same may be said of Hindu-Muslim unity. For recent experiences have shown that there are many who not only do not want Hindu-Muslim unity, but want to perpetuate our differences. They want to pick quarrels on the slightest pretext. They do not hesitate to manufacture pretexts. If therefore we dispense with all conditions conducive to internal growth, we will have a Congress of rabble, not a Congress that would respond as one man to the call of the nation. I for one would absolutely freeze in an organisation in which the three things mentioned by me were not living realities. To paraphrase a Biblical verse, if it is no profanation, I would say—"Seek you first Hindu-Muslim unity, removal of untouchability and the spinning-wheel and Khaddar, and everything will be added unto you."—"Young India," Sept. 25.

"NOTES FROM YOUNG INDIA."

(BY MAHATMA GANDHI.)

NOT BY DEPUTY.

A correspondent says his mother is an expert spinner and spins nearly 20 tolas per day. On the passing of the spinning resolution he asked his mother to teach him spinning. The poor mother did not know what to say. She thought her spinning was enough for all her family, especially as she spun twice as much in a day as was required per person in a month. If the quantity was the only thing aimed at by the resolution, her argument would be irresistible; but there are some duties which cannot be done by deputy. We cannot bathe or study or pray by deputy, nor may we spin by deputy when, by individual spinning, each one of us has personally to identify himself with the poor, when the idea is to set a personal example and when we want to make a knowledge of the art so universal that by the simple system we can make hand-spun cheap enough to compete with the machine-spun cloth. Underlying the good mother's objection to her boy spinning is no doubt the idea that spinning is merely a woman's calling. It is true that as a rule women only spin. There are no doubt some light occupations which women are better fitted for than men. But to argue therefore that they are derogatory to man's dignity or that they may make him effeminate is a gross superstition. Cooking is essentially a woman's calling, but every soldier must not only know cooking, but he has to do it himself whilst he is on duty. The most accomplished cooks in the world to-day are men. Woman is, by habit or nature, queen of the household. She is not designed to organise on a large scale. Being conservative and preservative, she is not inventive. Man, being restless and often destructive, is inventive. Whether this statement be universally true or not, the fact stands that all the greatest inventions have been made by man. Our own spinning has been organised by men-spinners. All the necessary improvements in the machine have been made by men-spinners. Looked at from every point of view, hand-spinning is as essential for man as for woman in India, so long as it has not become universal enough to be reinstated in our villages and to bring about a total boycott of foreign cloth.

HELPLESSNESS, NOT HOPELESSNESS.

I observe that in my note on fasting I have been made to say:—"My hopelessness is still more unbearable." My statement mentions "helplessness" and not "hopelessness." A man with a grain of faith in God never loses hope, because he ever believes in the ultimate triumph of Truth. A man of God never strives after untruth and therefore he can never lose hope. On the contrary, his hope shines the brightest "amidst encircling gloom." But my helplessness is a very patent fact before me. I may not ignore it. I must ever confess it. There is a beautiful Tamil proverb which says: "God is the sole help of the helpless." The truth of this never come upon me with so much force as it has come to-day. Handling large masses of men, dealing with them, speaking and acting for them is no joke for a man whose capacity God has so circumscribed. One has, therefore, to be ever on the watch. And the reader may rest assured that I took the final step after I had realised to the full my utter helplessness. And I cried out to God even like Draupadi when she seemed to be abandoned by her five brave protectors. And her cry did not ascend to the throne of the Almighty in vain. That cry must not be from the lip. It has to be from the deepest recesses of one's heart. And, therefore, such a cry is only possible when one is in anguish. Mine has expressed itself in a fast which is by no means adequate for the issues involved. My heart continually says:—

"Rock of Ages cleft for me,
Let me hide myself in Thee."

SPINNING MONTH BY MONTH.

From 2,780 to 4,908 is not a bad rise in one month in the number of spinners. The reader will note that the rise is appreciable in the number of members as well as non-members. Gujrat still holds the first place. But Andhra is evidently running a close race. Karnatak's jump from 41 to 362, and Tamil Nadu's from 90 to 456 is distinctly encouraging. As a matter of fact Karnatak should come first class, seeing that Karnatak is to have the honour of having the Congress session this year. More returns for the month have still to come, and they should show a distinct rise. If the progress continues at this rate, we should soon have a respectable total. The reader will understand that these totals are by no means exhaustive of all the voluntary spinners. The number of voluntary spinners is at least double the number of regular spinners. And naturally these totals take no note of thousands of paid spinners. If only those who have begun regular spinning continue at least till we have attained Swaraj (and this is by no means an immoderate expectation), we are bound to hasten its advent.

THE PRESIDENT'S PRIZE.

Maulana Mahomed Ali on whom spinning is daily growing and who has been spinning even while conducting public business for hours sometimes, and who insisted, for the sake of finishing 2,000 yards for the past spinning month, on spinning till midnight, has asked me to announce a prize of five substantial charkhas to the province that would beat Gujarat during his term of office. He intends that these charkhas might be presented to the most deserving poor spinners of the winning province. The wheels would be after the latest Sabarmati pattern. It is hard task to beat Gujarat in a spinning competition so far as the number of spinners and the quantity of yarn are concerned. Bengal, Karnatak, Andhra, Tamil Nadu may beat Gujarat as to fineness of yarn; but Gujarat will not take a beating lightly as to the number of voluntary spinners and even less as to quantity. But, as the Maulana's prize is confined to the number of spinners, so far as I can judge, the pressure of competition is likely to be felt from Andhra, Bengal, Tamil Nadu and Karnatak. I hope that the Congressmen will not consider the value of the prize, but will appreciate the fact of the President of the Congress awarding it. I would like the competition to be serious and effective. There are only three months for winning the prize. If all the provinces will make an effort, I know that it would give the greatest satisfaction to the Maulana Saheb, for he has realised the national importance of voluntary spinning. He takes the keenest delight in showing the specimens of his yarn and making daily improvement in the evenness and fineness of his production.

LOSS OF A COMRADE.

We in India know nothing of our South African heroes. They are unknown to fame like

"Some village Hampden that with dauntless breast,
The little tyrant of his fields withstood."

I have just received a cable from Johannesburg announcing the death of P. K. Naidu from pneumonia. He was one of the truest of Indians and the stoutest of hearts. He suffered the hardships of a prison-life many times. His wife followed suit. He was ready for all work. He got ready on an hour's notice to take charge of a party of deportees who were banished by General Smuts to India. He counted no cost too dear for the sake of his country's freedom. His death at the present moment, for our countrymen in South Africa is a tremendous loss. He was capable single-handed of hurling defiance against the mighty South African Government. Indeed only a few weeks ago I had a letter from him describing his plan of campaign. Alas! cruel Nature had planned otherwise. Naidu is dead; his work will live for ever. Mr. P. K. Naidu was a fair English scholar. He knew Hindi, Telugu, French and Zulu. He was self-taught. He had a powerful build. He was no mean pugilist. But he had learnt the secret of non-violence. He was therefore able to control himself under the gravest provocation. He was a born toiler. He never refused any work. He was an expert barber and, because he would not become a clerk, he had chosen to be a barber and carried on a hair-cutting saloon. When, at Tolstoy Farm, we took to sandal making, he became a finished sandal-maker. He was a true soldier. He knew how to obey. I tender my humble condolences to Mrs. Naidu and our countrymen in South Africa.

INHUMAN TREATMENT.

I had the pleasure of seeing Mrs. Gangabai Gidwani and Dr. Choithram after their visit to Acharya Gidwani. They tell me that Acharya Gidwani is kept confined the whole day long and is permitted to receive visitors only once every three months and that he must have lost over thirty pounds in weight. They tell me too that the Acharya has not been weighed by the authorities for a long time and, when they asked the Superintendent why no weight was taken for a long time, he shrugged his shoulders and said: "That is not the system here." I know the gaols are not palaces, that prisoners must not expect to have all the facilities of home life. But I do know many gaols where the treatment meted out to Acharya Gidwani would be impossible. I must say in fairness to the authorities that the Acharya has been offered half an hour's exercise in the open in the morning and in the evening. But he has rejected the offer with scorn. I am not surprised. He is a proud, self-respecting man. He is conscious of no wrong. He did not even wilfully cross the Nabha border. His humanity pushed him in. He has never been known to have done anything that could be considered ungentlemanly. He has not schemed against the Nabha State. He has not been suspected of violent designs. Why then should he not be treated as an ordinary prisoner who is kept out in the open air practically the whole day long? Even murderers have plenty of fresh air and exercise allowed to them. The brutal solitary confinement imposed upon Acharya Gidwani is, so far as I am aware, without any cause. Such confinement is imposed as a punishment for serious prison offences. If Acharya Gidwani has committed any, the public should be informed of it. It may be that the Nabha State has no facility for keeping the Acharya outdoor, the whole day long. If so, I would suggest his transfer to another prison. I know that there is an exchange system throughout Indian gaols. For instance I saw in the Yerowada Central Prison prisoners from the Punjab, from the State of Junagadh, from the Presidency of Madras. When I heard the statement of Mrs. Gidwani and Dr. Choithram the whole of the civil resister rose in me and I felt like giving battle. But I realised my powerlessness and hung my head in shame. With an India cut up into warring parties and torn with Hindu-Muslim squabbles, civil resistance seems to be an impossibility. Pandit Jawaharlal asks me whether in the face of the letter received from the Administrator of Nabha he should not take up the challenge and cross the border and join his mate. I wish I could have said "yes" to him. One's only comfort is that Acharya Gidwani is a brave man and well able to undergo all the suffering he may be subjected to. May God give him strength to go through the fire! It is the price we must pay for liberty. Liberty is a dearly bought commodity and prisons are factories where it is manufactured.

BABU SHIVA PRASAD GUPTA'S BENEFACTION

AN UNUSUAL CONDITION.

Babu Bhagwan Das writes to us as follows from Benares:—

It will be of interest to the public generally, and to personal friends especially to know that the deed embodying Babu Shiva Prasad Gupta's noble gift to the cause of education, which has been recently announced and commented upon in the papers has been attested by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, the founder of the Benares University, Pandit Baldeva Ram Dave, the brother of the late Sir Sundar Lal, and by Raja Moti Chand, the uncle and present head of the family of Shiva Prasadji. The family has made other very considerable educational gifts in the past. A lakh of rupees were given by it to the Benares University, G.P. notes of the face-value of forty thousand rupees were given by it to the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan of Allahabad, to endow the Mangala Prasad Paritoshik Prize of the value of Rs. 1200, which is awarded every year for the best work, in a given subject, in Hindi. A school-building, costing a large sum, has been built by it in Azamgarh, the original home of the family.

THE KASHI VIDYA-PITH AND THE TRUST.

Besides his trust endowment of ten lakhs, the interest of which is to support the Kashi Vidya-Pitha, without touching the capital, Shiva Prasadji has given to that institution opened by Mahatma Gandhi on 10th February, 1921, nearly two lakhs, in the three years and a half since elapsed. Of this sum, about seventy-five thousand has been invested in lands and buildings, and the rest has gone to meet current expenses, subsistence allowances of the staff, scholarships to poor students, rents of houses, books, furniture, apparatus for the (very simple) technical department, (spinning, weaving, dyeing, carpentry, cane work, soap-making, sewing), subsidies to other local schools, etc. More money is needed for completing the simple but substantial buildings which have been started and for many other purposes. A memo of Association—which will be ultimately registered under the Charitable Endowments Act, is under circulation now, in draft, among the provisional trustees, and educationists and sympathisers, for suggestions. When it has taken final shape and been registered, the trustees will ask the public for financial and other help.

One of the conditions of Babu Shiva Prasad's Trust—called the "Shiv Hara Prasad Shiksha-Nidhi"—is that when the Kashi Vidya Pitha has collected an equal amount, i.e. ten lakhs, the Nidhi-Trust ill be merged in to the Kashi Vidya Pitha Trust, but the endowment of ten lakhs will continue to be managed as a separate fund, and its capital will not be touched.

AN UNUSUAL CONDITION.

Many editors, while they have expressed their appreciation of the great gift in very kind terms, have naturally made remarks as regards the unusual condition laid down in the trust-deed, viz: that the institution which is helped by the trust must not receive help from or be controlled in any way by the Government, even a Swaraj Government.

The ancient tradition of this land is that the educationist—scientist—priest—legislator—(technically called Brahmana) should be honoured by all, should live a simple, even ascetic life, should be kept in sufficient (and not more than sufficient) food and clothing by the ruler—administrator (technically called Kshattriya) but should not be interfered with thereafter, should not be inspected and subordinated and ordered about by that ruler. Rather, the tradition was that the ruler should be advised and guided and, when necessary strongly admonished and restrained from wrong-doing the educationist-legislator. To-day, things have arranged themselves so that to take the kings shilling is to sell all independence and initiative and to be at the beck and call of the executive. This has to be guarded against jealously. Subordination of Church to State, of the spiritual power to the temporal power, of the Brahmana to the Kshatriya, or, in modern language of science and learning to ambitions and selfish diplomacy lusting for power and exploitation, is one of the main causes of the down-fall of great civilisations. The reverse, guidance and control of the sword by the book, of ambition by self-denial, of the executive, by a truly religious-hearted and scentific—legislature—this is the most important force for the building up of noble civilizations.

LESSONS OF OTHER COUNTRIES.

Oxford and Cambridge declined to receive Government aid until recently, when compelled to do so by war-conditions. But they are trying to dispense with it as early as may be. The prostitution of their sacred *Vidya*—science, by the Western Brahminas—scientists—to the uses of war and the purposes of national diplomacy, under the mad impulsion of a false and accursed patriotism made up of lust and greed and hate, which strangled all humanism for the time...this has converted nations which might have been *deras*—gods, into *daityas*—demons.

It is noteworthy that the king's shilling to Oxford and Cambridge almost synchronised with an attempt to complete that prostitution and convert the great laboratories of the scientists—*rishis* into annexes of the military-bureaus. But the scientists took alarm in time; Prof. Soddy of Cambridge, one of the leading physicists of the whole of Europe, indited a powerful protest, in *Nature*, other scientists followed; and the calamity was averted. Our great chemist Dr. P. C. Roy, also wrote in the papers here, on the same lines for the danger of the course are much greater in India, since if the Government is comparatively easily corrigible in England, it has been wholly irresponsible and therefore incorrigible here all this while.

It is for reasons such as these that the unusual condition was put into the deed by Shivaprasadji. But, of course, when the Government does really change its skin and its heart, and becomes genuinely a Government of the people, by the people for the people, then such a Swaraj Government will always know how to coax the most independent educational institution into receiving financial help and also courteous suggestions, such as every parent of a child has the right to place before the teacher, to whom he entrusts him, with respect to the education of that child.

LORD ROBERTS MEMORIAL FUND.

AN APPEAL.

Major-General the Rt. Hon. Lord Cheylesmore, Chairman of the Lord Roberts Memorial Fund for workshops for disabled soldiers and sailors, writes to us as follows:

The 30th September is the 92nd anniversary of the birthday of the late Lord Roberts. His memorial lies in the hearts of the old army. It also stands in the recently unveiled statue on the Horseguards Parade, a fitting place for the Master Gunner of St. James.

"He passed in the very smoke of the war he had long descried
Three hundred mile of cannon spoke when the Master Gunner died."

But there is one other memorial and that the most after his own heart. The Lord Roberts Memorial Fund for Workshops for disabled soldiers and sailors, of which Their Majesties and H. M. Queen Alexandra are Patrons.

The Fund is an off-shoot of the Soldiers and Sailors Help Society that has existed for years and deals with the needs of all soldiers and sailors and not only those of the Great War. The Workshops, started after the South African War, have been greatly enlarged it will be remembered, as a Memorial to Lord Roberts to cope with the cripples of the Great War, those so well described in the inscription at Chelsea Hospital as "Belloque fraitorum."

The Workshops do what no other funds attempt. They teach a sedentary craft and find a Market for the work of disabled soldiers. Men too disabled to rejoin the battle of life attend at the Workshops to learn, to work and to draw a fair wage for efficient work, while living at their own homes as men should.

But the injured men cannot compete with the uninjured. Work as he may, he can rarely do a full day's work, though he has a full day's needs. Therefore the Memorial Fund not only trains him and gives him work, but it makes up the difference in money between the man's endeavour and his output. Surely no Fund can be more worthy of support, combining as it does the true principles both of capital and of labour, while making the men feel that their sacrifice has not taken from them their right to live in decency till death gives the soldier's order "Pile yours arms."

Such is the aim and objects of the Lord Roberts Memorial Fund, but this work cannot continue without adequate funds, and it is my sad duty to put before your readers that without their help, their liberal help, the enterprise that they have so generously started cannot be carried on. Nor can I place a figure to the amount I would ask for. Though many hundreds have been trained and several hundreds are permanently at work in the shops, there are many waiting for whom nothing has been done. Without money we must curtail the work, and the more money we receive the more we can relieve those who are still waiting by the side of the curb devoid of hope and cheer.

I cannot believe that the public will allow us to diminish our activities and I earnestly appeal to your readers of their great sympathy to send me donations. I can assure them that they will be gratefully received and well and wisely expended, and the donors may rest happy in the belief that they will enter into communion with the spirit of the great Commander on this the anniversary of his birth.

Cheques drawn in favour of the Hon. Treasurer of Lord Roberts Workshops Fund, or postal orders, crossed Lloyds Bank, Ltd. may be sent to me at the offices of the Fund, 122, Brompton Road, London, S.W. 3.

BREACHES ON O. AND R. RLY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

The Traffic Manager, Lucknow, O. and R. Railway wires under date 29th:—

Owing to land slide and breaches through communication on this Railway has been interrupted as follows:—

Dehra Dun Branch:—Between Hardwar and Doiwala. The main line between Landhaura and Lhaksar and between Lhaksar and Raisi also between Moradabad and Dolpatpur.

Moradabad Chandausi Branch is also unsafe for communication.

Through communication is open on Bareilly Chandausi Aligarh branch.

The following instructions have been issued in regard to the stopping of through booking of all descriptions of traffic:—

In up direction beyond Bareilly also via Chandausi towards Moradabad and to stations on the Moradabad Delhi-Branch via Moradabad. In down direction beyond Roorkee. All booking to and from stations on Dehra Dun Branch is suspended.

RENT ACT & RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS

EXTENSION UPTO 1928

MR. NARIMAN'S NEW BILL

Mr. K. F. Nariman, M.L.C., writes to us as follows:—

Herewith I send you a copy of the draft Bill to amend the Rent Act that I propose to introduce in the ensuing sessions of the Legislative Council to be held in Poona in October next. This amendment applies only to the residential premises and, if carried, will have the effect of extending the Rent Act up to the end of 1928 for dwelling houses. As a complaint was made on the last occasion by some members that they were not furnished with a copy and they were taken rather by surprise, I have on this occasion taken the necessary precaution of sending a copy to individual members about a fortnight before the Sessions as well as having it published in the Press. I have also sent a copy of this draft Bill to the Secretary of the Swarajya Party with a request to take the necessary action.

As regards the business premises, as the Act has lapsed since the end of August, last, it will be necessary to draft a new Act with all the corresponding sections and I propose to draft the said Bill in consultation with the Committee appointed at a public meeting and obtain the sanction of the Governor-General and introduce it at the sessions to be held in Bombay in February next.

TEXT OF THE BILL.

The following is the text of Mr. Nariman's Bill to amend the Bombay Rent (War Restrictions) Act 1918 (II of 1918) and the Bombay Rent (War Restrictions) Act 1918 (VII of 1918) as amended by Bombay Act III of 1923.

"Whereas it is expedient further to amend the Bombay Rent (War Restrictions) Act 1918 (II of 1918) and the Bombay Rent (War Restrictions) Act VII of 1918) as amended by Bombay (War Restrictions Act III of 1923) in manner hereinafter appearing, and whereas the previous sanction of the Governor-General required by clause (e) of sub-section 3 of section 80 A of the Government of India Act has been obtained for the passing of this Act, it is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. This Act may be called the Bombay Rent (War Restrictions) Amendment Act, 1924.

2. In sub-section 4 of section I of the Bombay Rent (War Restrictions) Act III of 1918 as amended by Bombay Rent Act III of 1923 for the words "31st August 1924" after the words "This Act shall be in force upto" The words "31st December 1925 shall be substituted, and for the figures '1925' after the "31st day of December" the figures "1928" shall be substituted.

3. In sub-section 2 of section I of the Bombay Rent (War Restrictions) Act VII of 1918, as amended by Bombay Rent Act III of 1923 for the words "31st August 1924" after the words "This Act shall be in force upto the" the words "31st December 1928" shall be substituted, and for the figures '1925' after the words "31st day of December" the figures '1928' shall be substituted.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

Owing to want of adequate housing accommodation in Bombay and other places in the Presidency to which the Bombay Rent Acts apply, the supply not being likely to overtake the demand and in consequence of rents not having gone down to any appreciable extent since the last amendment it is found expedient to extend the operation of the Bombay Rent Acts for a further period of three years. The Colcutta Rent Act has been extended for a further period of three years, and the increase of rent and Mortgage Interest Act of Great Britain has been extended with partial control up to the month of June 1930, with a decrease of 15 per cent in the Standard Rent."

SOUTH INDIA FLOOD RELIEF.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Sept. 29.

A press communique states that His Excellency Lord Goschen has received a contribution of Rs. 6,000 from the Selong or Indian Association of Kaulalumper for the relief of the sufferers from the floods in the Madras Presidency.

The Right Reverend E. H. M. Waller, Lord Bishop of Madras, and Mrs. Waller arrived in Madras. The Lord Bishop assured charge on Monday.

SAYS THEY SAVED HER BABY'S LIFE

So She Would Not Be Without

BABY'S OWN TABLETS

One of the most fatal ailments of childhood is Cholera Infantum. It comes on suddenly, especially during the hot months, and unless prompt treatment is given the little one may soon be beyond aid.

Baby's Own Tablets are an ideal medicine for warding off this trouble. They regulate the bowels and sweeten the stomach, thus safeguarding infants and little children against all the dreaded hot-weather complaints. Concerning them Mrs. Fred. Rose, of South Bay, Ontario, says:— "I feel Baby's Own Tablets saved the life of our little one when she had cholera infantum and I would not be without them."

This wonderful children's tonic is entirely vegetable and not touched by hand in course of preparation.

Bay's Own Tablets, the Canadian children's remedy, also reduce fever, relieve colic and indigestion, check diarrhoea, make teething easy, expel worms, quickly bring soothing, health-giving sleep, yet are guaranteed absolutely free from opiates or narcotics and perfectly safe for even the youngest infant. Of chemists, at 14 annas the vial. Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapore.

Bombay Distributors:—Narotam Girdhar and Co., A. M. Thakkar, Vishram Ramji and Co.

SLEEPLESSNESS

due to excessive heat, overwork, worry or anxiety, is promptly overcome by Phenalgin. Instead of sleepless, restless, age-long nights, a few doses of

PHENALGIN

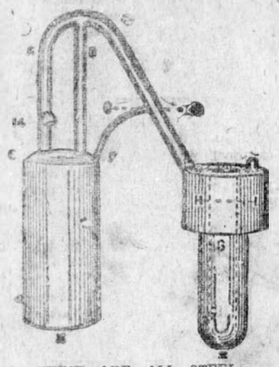
will restore tranquility to the over-wrought nervous system and ensure calm, refreshing slumber with freedom from headache or irritability on rising. Phenalgin is not depressing and is therefore safe as well as certain.

Supplied in bottles containing 36 x 5 gr. tablets, with full directions, by all chemists.

Sole Agents :—
E. T. PEARSON & Co. Ltd.
Manufacturing Chemists, Mitcham, Eng.

ICE.

Pure Ice without Ether or Ammonia, made at home simply with Fire.



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SOLE AGENT FOR THE EAST FOR MANY NOVELTIES.

TITO-LANDI LAMPS

OBTAINED THE GOLD MEDAL, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1923.

FLAMME BLEU

PETROL AND KEROSINE STOVES.

OBTAINED THE GOLD MEDAL, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1923

PREMIUM BONDS.

BOOKLET Posted free on Application.

THE CURE FOR "DIABETES."

DR. S. RANGASWAMI IYENGAR

"DIABETES SPECIALIST."

Is in Possession of A rare Specific for the cure of

DIABETES

of the many patients whom he has cured...

RAO BAHADUR KESHAVLAL, G. TRIVEDY, late Chief Revenue Officer, Junagadh State, now Chief Revenue Commissioner, Bhavanagar, writes:—It gives me great pleasure to testify to the efficacy of the Medicines of Dr. S. RANGASWAMI IYENGAR, DIABETES SPECIALIST of Madras. I was under his treatment for six weeks—in course of which the specific gravity of Urine fell from 1038 to 1015 degrees, and sugar which was considerable in the beginning, became almost imperceptible—which means a wonderful cure of the obstinate disease which had baffled the treatment of many Doctors and Physicians before. I recommend him to all suffering from the bad disease for the rare quality of his drugs.

Consultation Hours:—8 to 10 a.m. and 3 to 7 p.m.

Address:—"Ghia Buildings" Khetwadi Main Road, opp. Girgaon Post Office, Bombay.

RUSSIA'S HARVEST.

In a report on the harvest to a plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Russian Communist party, Rykoff stated, according to the Rosta Agency, that the total figures of the corn harvest amounted to 2.8 milliard poods [a pood equals 40lb.] which was entirely sufficient for the needs of the Soviet Republics, and left a net surplus of 100 million poods. After the formation of a reserve fund for the purpose of supplying the towns and for bringing down the price of corn in districts where there was a tendency to high prices, 75,000,000 poods would remain over for export abroad. The bad harvest in certain areas this year, the report continues, can in no way be compared to the famine of 1921, and there is no need for relief measures.

KATHIAWAR POLITICAL CONFERENCE.

WILL THE BAN BE WITHDRAWN?

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Bhavnagar is preparing again for the fresh consideration of the problem of Kathiawad Political Conference. The heat that was generated over the problem has now subsided, and the purpose of those who advocated postponement of the question has been served. The big constitutional changes occurring at Rajkot will have a salutary effect on political affairs of individual states, and it is more than likely that the policy of states on important matters will be revised.

Sir Prabhashanker has had his victory in the fight he was supposed to be conducting in respect of a very vital political issue, and one can imagine that he will be freer now to get into touch with his life-long principles of freedom and deference to popular aspirations. He is always known to be anxious to preserve and maintain in full dignity and prestine glory the institution of kingship. He desires to bring back to us the good old days when kings ruled with the advice of the Gurus and counsellors and used to bow to the strength of public opinion. Well, he has now the time and opportunity to respect the wishes of the people, and to satisfy the pent-up feelings and aspirations of the public of Kathiawad.

If the Princes can assemble, as they do when times are propitious in Delhi and as they propose to do by once adopting the scheme of H. H. of Rajkot, it is hardly fair that an enlightened state like Bhavnagar, with its traditions of freedom and proverbial policy of non-interference with all constitutional movements should put a ban, on whatever grounds, on the holding of the third session of Kathiawar Political Conference.

This Conference took its birth under the benevolent auspices of the Thakore Saheb of Rajkot, went up to Bombay for a special session when Liberal leaders like Mr. Faiz Tyabjee and Mr. G. B. Trivedi blessed the movement, and held its third session under the very nose of the Agency officials at Wadhwan camp at a time of great excitement created by the arbitrary arrest and externment from the Agency areas of two of its foremost leaders. The alert official of the Kathiawar Agency, so sensitive even to legitimate criticism, did not move to put in motion the famous section 124-A as improved by the fertile brains of the Agency officials against any speaker or visitor of the Conference.

The different jurisdictions, those of an Indian State, British India and the Agency areas, passed off the movement as legitimate and innocent of any evil design. It was left to the model state of Kathiawar, presided over by an administrator well-known for his liberal outlook and respect for public opinion and who has missed no opportunity of publicly declaring his determination to continue the liberal and freedom-loving policy of the late lamented Maharaja, to throw to the wind all those noble traditions of generations past and to declare the Conference movement taboo in Bhavnagar territory.

The bogey of the interests of the minor Maharaja being in danger is too weak to be taken seriously. No right-thinking man can for a moment entertain it. Not even the most unreasonable of the crowned heads of Kathiawar, would take it in their minds to strain their relations with the present Maharaja aged twelve when he comes to the gadi after six years, because of the permission his administrator accorded to the Political Conference to be held in the State limits, when the Maharaja was busy taking his lesson from his tutors. It is unthinkable.

The objects of the Conference, if anything, are criticised not for their bold ambition, but for its unbounded faith in the institution of kingship, which by the conduct of its guardians and protagonists, bids fair to deteriorate and come to grief unless the downward process is arrested in time to save it from ruin by timely concessions in the direction of representative government and establishing the healthy principle of responsibility to the people. The Conference in its last session after heated discussions in the Subjects Committee, passed a resolution declaring its faith and confidence in the institution of kingship. It has further adhered to the policy of non-intervention and has consistently supported the dignity and claims of the states as against the British Government. With this past, is it too much to expect a hospitable quarter for this movement in the hearts of those who love this system of Deshi Raj? Sir Prabhashanker is known to be its admirer. Will he stifle the voice of public opinion? Will he interfere with the legitimate movement of the people? Will he depart, after a life of broad wise principles of liberty and freedom, from the good old policy of non-interference with all non-violent and legitimate movements? Will he take away from his people, of whom he is one, the gift that he has liberally given viz., that of freedom of speech and of association? Does he desire to drive the popular discontent, that is daily increasing, underground, to come out in a less pleasant form at a future date?

Let us hope Sir Prabhashanker will rise equal to the occasion and exercise his usual wise and sagacious statesmanship and withdraw the ban upon the next session of the Conference in due time.—Yours, etc.

BALAWANTRAI MEHTA.

Bhavnagar, Sept. 27.

CALCUTTA MARKET.

(Continued from page 4.)

the Chatta Parab. Wagons have been in good supply.

The following are the current quotations:—
Desherghur—Rs. 2/8 to Rs. 11.
13, 14 and 15 Seams Jherria—Rs. 8/8 to Rs. 9/8.
11 and 12 Seams Jherria—Rs. 5/4 to Rs. 6.
10 Seams Jherria—Rs. 5 to Rs. 5/8.
Raneegunge.—Rs. 7 to Rs. 7/8.

GUNNY MARKET REPORT

Messrs. J. Thomas and Co.'s Weekly Gunny Market Report states as under:—

CALCUTTA, Sept. 23.

Heavy Goods—have continued to rule very firm and materially higher prices have been paid for all fabrics. Demand has been fairly general, though Hy. Cees and Liverpools for January/June and April/June have been the chief items of interest. Australian Cornsacks and B. Twills have also commanded a certain amount of attention but being scarce, only a moderate business resulted.

For the U.K. and Continent.—D.W. Nitrate Bags for October at Rs. 38 to Rs. 39-4-0, for January at Rs. 39, for July at Rs. 37; B. Twills for September at Rs. 62 to Rs. 64, for October at Rs. 58 to Rs. 60/8/0, for October/December at Rs. 57/4/0 to Rs. 60, for November/December at Rs. 57; Cuban Sugar Bags for Ready at Rs. 78/8/0, for October at Rs. 80, for October/December at Rs. 80, for 15th January at Rs. 75, for early February at Rs. 75.

For Egypt and the Levant.—Twill Sugar Bags (6 by 8) 2¼ lbs. for October/December at Rs. 66 to Rs. 67/8/0, for January/March at Rs. 65/8/0; Grainsacks (5 lbs.) for October/December at Rs. 117.

For the Cape and Mauritius.—B. Twills for September at Rs. 62 to Rs. 64, for October at Rs. 58 to Rs. 60/8/0, for October/December at Rs. 57/4/0 to Rs. 60, for November/December at Rs. 57.

For the Colonies.—Cornsacks for September at Rs. 68 to Rs. 70, for early October at Rs. 68, for October at Rs. 67 to Rs. 70, for early November at Rs. 70, for 15th November at Rs. 67, for November at Rs. 64, for early December at Rs. 63/8/0, for December at Rs. 62, for July/September at Rs. 52 to Rs. 54; Woolpacks for November at Rs. 3, for January/March at Rs. 2/14/6, for January/June at Rs. 2/13/0 to Rs. 2/14/0, for April/June at Rs. 2/12/6.

For Burman and the Straits.—Heavy C's for September at Rs. 57, for October/December at Rs. 58, for January/June at Rs. 55; A Twills for early October at Rs. 77, for December at Rs. 73 to Rs. 75 for January at Rs. 71 to Rs. 74, for January/March at Rs. 69/8/0 to Rs. 72, for February/March at Rs. 69, for July at Rs. 63.

For the Up-Country Markets and Bombay.—Light C. Bags for January/March at Rs. 54; D.W. Flour Bags for January/March at Rs. 65, for January/June at Rs. 65/8/0, for April/June at Rs. 65 to Rs. 66; B. Twills (2 lbs.) for April/June at Rs. 51; B. Twills for September at Rs. 62 to Rs. 64, for October at Rs. 58 to Rs. 60/8/0, for October/December at Rs. 57/4/0 to Rs. 60, for January/March at Rs. 55 to Rs. 58, for April/June at Rs. 54 to Rs. 56, for July/September at Rs. 53; Liverpool Twills for January/March at Rs. 66/8/0 to Rs. 67, for January/June at Rs. 65, for April/June at Rs. 64 to Rs. 65.

Hessians—have followed the same trend and the demand has again been centred in 11 porter cloth for the River Plate for near deliveries, resulting in a good business at higher prices. A considerable trade has been done by Speculators for all the forward positions up to September at steadily advancing rates. At the close the tone is somewhat quieter with buyers holding off.

9 Porters for Ready and September at Rs. 18/9/0 to Rs. 18/15/0 to Rs. 18/10/0 to Rs. 18/12/0 to Rs. 18/9/0, for October at Rs. 17/12/0 to Rs. 18/10/0 to Rs. 18/6/0, for October/December at Rs. 17/6/0 to Rs. 18/4/0 to Rs. 18/2/0 to Rs. 18/4/0 to Rs. 18/2/0 for January/March at Rs. 17/8/0 to Rs. 17/4/0, for January/June at Rs. 16/12/0 to Rs. 17/8/0, for April/September at Rs. 16/8/0 for July/September at Rs. 16/4/0 to Rs. 17.

50"—10 ozs. for January/March at Rs. 21/12/0.

Hessian Bags 54" by 27" ex. 40"—8 ozs. for October/December at Rs. 37, for October/March at Rs. 36/12/0.

11 Porters for Ready and September at Rs. 24/8/0 to Rs. 25 to Rs. 24/10/0 to Rs. 24/14/0 to Rs. 24/10/0, for 15th October at Rs. 24/4/0 to Rs. 25, for 20th October at Rs. 25, for October at Rs. 23/8/0 to Rs. 24/8/0 to Rs. 24/4/0 to Rs. 24/12/0 to Rs. 24/4/0, for October/December at Rs. 22/8/0 to Rs. 23/8/0 to Rs. 23/4/0 to Rs. 23/6/0 to Rs. 23/4/0, for early November at Rs. 24 to Rs. 24/4/0, for November/December at Rs. 22/4/0 to Rs. 23, for January/March at Rs. 21/8/0 to Rs. 22 to Rs. 21/10/0, for January/June at Rs. 21 to Rs. 22, for April/June at Rs. 21 to Rs. 21/12/0 to Rs. 21/8/0, for July/September at Rs. 20/8/0 to Rs. 21/8/0.

45"—11ozs. for January/March at Rs. 23/8/0.

Australian Bran Bags (20 ozs.) for January/June at Rs. 40.

Hessian Bags 47" by 30" ex. 40"—10 ozs. for October/December at Rs. 46.

INDIAN WOOLLEN MILLS, LTD.

The fifth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above Company was held at the registered office of the Company, Canada Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on Monday, Mr. Mathradas Goculdas presiding.

The Directors' report together with the audited statements of accounts for the year ending 31st March, 1924, stated:—

During the year under report the Company made a loss of Rs. 2,38,127-4-6. In addition this loss, the Agents have given up their whole of their commission for the year under report amounting to Rs. 48,000 and the sum of Rs. 24,000 drawn by them at the end of the first six months has now been repaid with interest. This reduces the year's loss from Rs. 2,38,127-4-6 to Rs. 1,90,127-4-6. After deducting therefrom Rs. 26,426-13-6 brought forward from the last account the amount to the credit of the Profit and Loss account is Rs. [illegible] which is proposed to be carried forward to the next account.

This result is due to the mills having been closed for nearly three months from the 14th January last on account of strike. The working of the mills was in consequence greatly disorganised. New hands have had to be employed, and since April the mills are working at a profit and the prospects for the current year are good.

The report was adopted and retiring Directors were re-elected for the ensuing year.

BANCO NACIONAL ULTRAMARINO.

The following is the report of the Banco Nacional Ultramarino for the year ended 31st December, 1923, presented by the Governor and Vice-Governors at the 60th Annual Ordinary General Meeting held at Lisbon on April 26th, 1924:—

The Governor and Vice-Governors, in submitting the balance sheet as on 31st December last and the Profit and Loss account, have to report that the gross profits obtained in 1923 amount to Esc. 98,762,091$37,5, adding the balance brought forward from the previous year Esc. 315,524$08,3. The total is Esc. 99,077,616$35,8, out of which the amount of General Expenses is [illegible] Esc. 30,524,208$46,4, leaving a balance of Esc. 18,553,407$89,4.

Subject to the following deductions:—To the State:—Tax fixed by paragraph (f) of Clause 14a of the Contract of 4th August, 1919, and paragraph (d) of Clause 5a of Contract of 26th June, 1922, ratified in Angola Esc. 1,761,958$86; to which is added General Taxes Esc. 3,846,671$43,2, also on the Obligations 4½ per cent:—Interest in respect of the second half of year 1922 and the first half of 1923, was Esc. 42,079$50. Thus the total stood at Esc. 5,650,709$79,2, making a net profit for the year 1923 of Esc. 12,902,698$10,2, which they have the honour to propose should be applied as follows:—Extra Reserve Fund Esc. 3,800,000$00, Dividend on Working Shares granted to the Staff Esc. 190,650$60, Pension Fund of the Staff Esc. 125,871$73, Dividend of 50 per cent. to the shareholders (which includes 14 per cent. already distributed), free of all taxes Esc. 7,200,000$00, amount required to provide for Portuguese Taxes on the total dividend for the year (by agreement with the Director-General for Taxes, dated 30th June, 1923), Esc. 1,101,435$92; total Esc. 12,417,958$25, leaving a balance to be carried forward of Esc. 484,739$85,2.

The following are extracts from the speech of Dr. Joao Henrique Ulrich, Governor of the Bank, to the shareholders, made at the 60th annual ordinary general meeting:—

The total sum of the items constituting each side of the Bank's Balance Sheet amounts to Esc. 1,790,631,484.

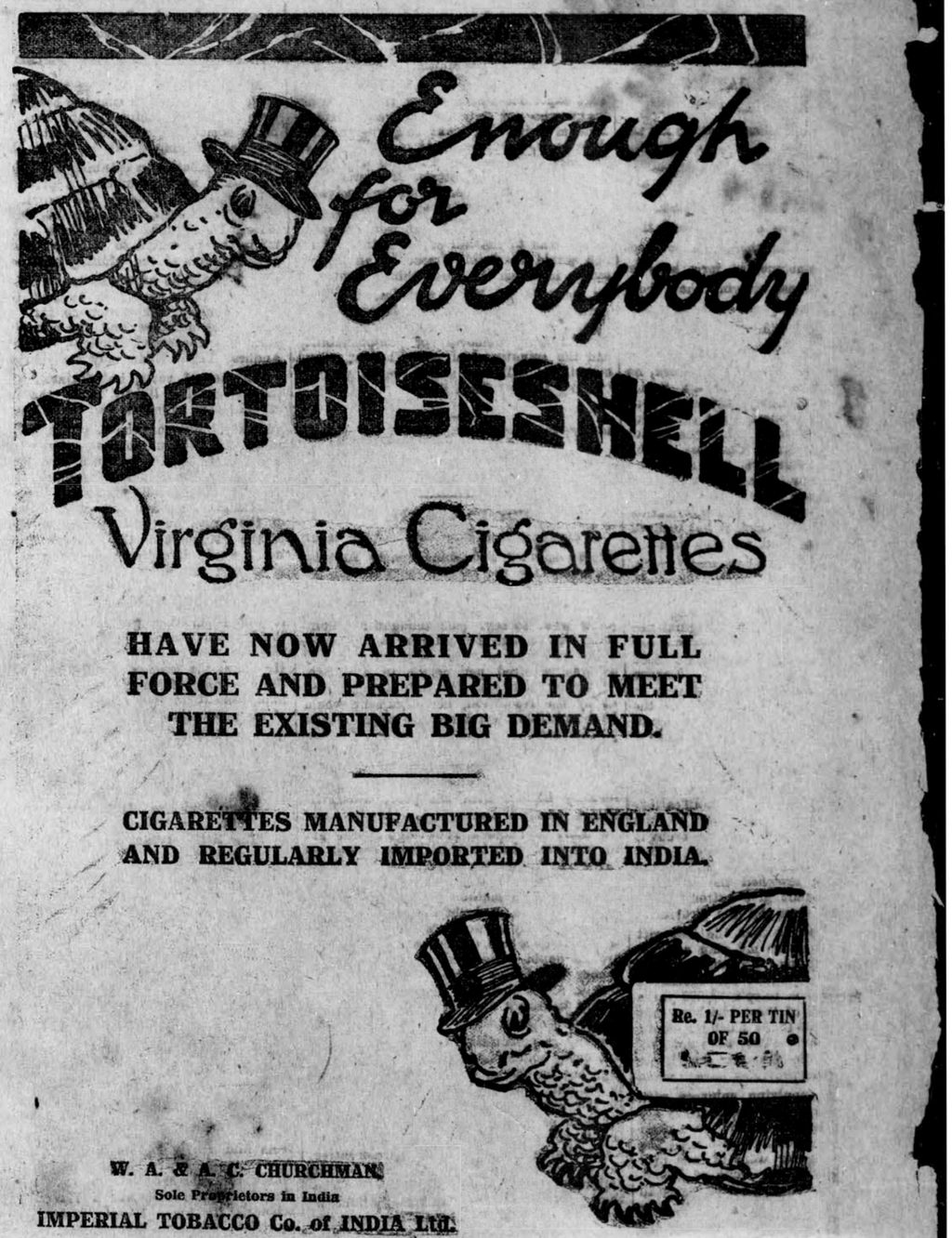
In 1922 this figure was Esc. 1,382,015,291, showing an increase for the present year of Esc. 408,616,193 (1922, Esc. 441,645,308).

Assuming that for the year 1923, one had converted the balances of the Branches operating in foreign currencies at the rate ruling on the 31st December, 1923, and not at the gold parity, the total would have been Esc. 3,755,695,552 (1922, Esc. 3,903,316,068).

Cash in hand and at Bankers amounted on the 31st December, 1923, to Esc. 40,446,555 (1922, Esc. 56,514,258). If the foreign currencies had been converted at the rate ruling at the time the accounts were closed this "Cash in hand" would actually be Esc. 179,150,372 (1922, Esc. 219,777,373), made up as follows:—Gold £207,146-6, Silver £117,963-19-2, Copper £6,652-18-9, Notes (in hand and at Bank) 1856,035-9-11, total £1,187,798-11-4 at 1-7/8 equal to Esc. 150,161,202, Bank of Portugal Notes Esc. 25,350,005, Bank of Beira Notes Esc. 12,720, Provincial Currency Notes Esc. 7,626,445. Total Esc. 179,150,372.

ITALIAN SILK INDUSTRY.

An Italian exhibition of silk and silk goods is to be held all this month in Verese, Milan. The exhibition is said to be the first of its kind, and contains exhibits of all goods and accessories pertaining to the Italian silk industry, from the preparation of the silkworm eggs to the finished cloth and the machinery for its manufacture. Clothes and trimmings will also be shown, while there is to be an artificial silk section which should make a special appeal to merchants in England. Firms other than Italian are not to be permitted to exhibit silks or silk goods, but they are at liberty to show machinery, chemicals, and accessories used in the manufacture of silk, and they are invited to study the products of Italian industry.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Bombay, Sept. 29

	12 to 1 O/O.	1 to 2 O/O.	2 to 3 O/O.
Ahmedabad Advance ..	465	..	4f
Bombay Cotton ex-divi. ..	470	..	480
Bombay Dyeing	795-806-4-802-8	10-815	11-4-16-4-820
Century	395-403-12	540-8-12	7-8-10-410
Nagpur	550-55	52-8-657-8	56-4-560
Colaba	172-8-78-12-77-8	175	76-4-77-8-176-4
Crescent ex-divi	262-8-67-8	265	67-8-68-12-78-8-27-4
Indore ex-divi	410-15	12-8-417-8	15-17-8-418-12
Kohinoor	1400	..	1400
New Great	412-8-20	21-4-425	35-430
Pearl ex-divi.	572-8-87-8	92-8-595	98-12-602-8
Phoenix ex-divi.	545	..	555
Bharucha	117-8	..	117-8
Simplex	281-4-87-8	290	92-8-291-4
Swan ex-divi.	965	..	980
Swadesh	602-8-12-8	10-612-8	11-4-13-12 620
Pabni ex-divi.	365	..	375
Fazal ex-divi.	955-60	955-	60-957-8
Mathuradas	240	..	240
Tata Mill	222-8	..	220
Globe	65	..	70
Mysore ex-divi.	120	..	120
Madhavji	287 8-95	96-4-297-8	303-12-11-4-315
Finlay ex-divi.	730	..	730
Gokak	111-4	..	11
Edward Sassoon	200	..	200
Meyer Sassoon	140	..	140
Alcock	190	..	95-190
Bombay Burma Old ..	320	..	316-4
Bombay Elec. Tram ..	89-6	..	89-6
Bombay Steamer Ordy ..	70	..	70
Bundi Cement	10-4	..	10-8
Central E. Mining	27-12	..	27-12
Indian Cement	53-12	..	53-12
Tata Steel Ordy.	14-4	..	14-8
Tata Steel Defd. ..	55	57-8	62-8

WORLD'S EXPORTS.

Great Britain has the highest figures of any country in the world for imports, according to the Board of Trade report dealing with the first three months of this year, which gives comparisons between the trade and commerce of certain foreign countries and of the British Possessions.

Figures of foreign countries are based on the average rate of exchange and some big figures are disclosed. Imports during the three months into the countries selected for return are headed by Great Britain with £262,450,000 and U.S.A. with £221,345,000. It is a curious fact that the figures for imports into France and Germany are almost identical. They are: France £108,804,000. Germany 108,766,000.

In the matter of domestic exports for the first quarter of this year the United States came first with a total of £231,801,000 and Great Britain was second with £193,313,000. France exported goods to the value of £116,769,000. British India (by sea) came fourth with £78,639,000 and Germany fifth with £74,887,000.

Supplement to the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE"

——:o:——

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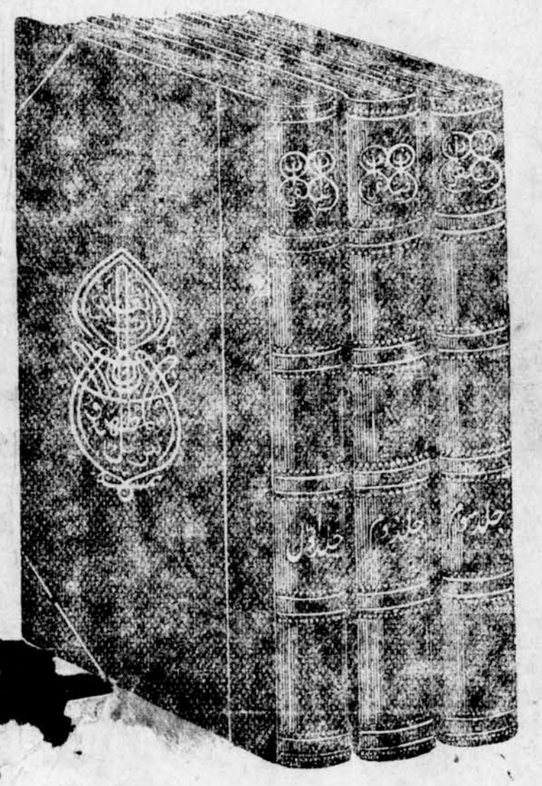

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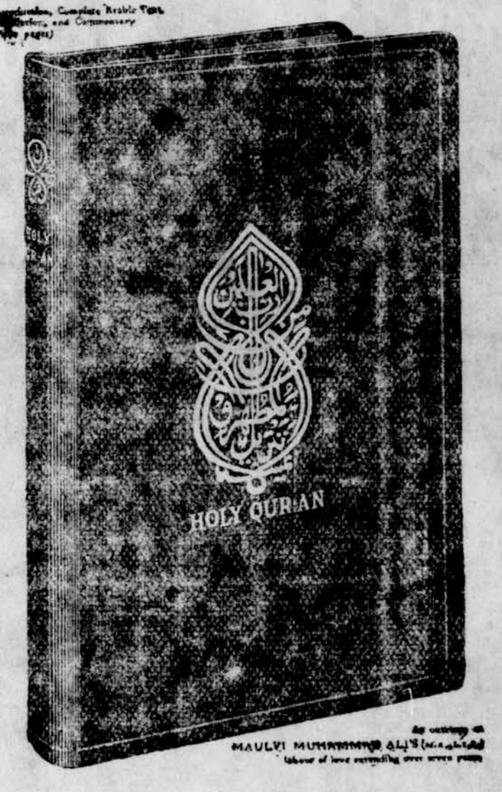

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BRITISH IMPERIALISM AND CHINA.

SUN YAT-SEN'S INDICTMENT

PROTEST TO BRITISH PREMIER.

The South China "Morning Post" publishes the following manifesto said to have been issued by Dr. Sun Yat-Sen as President of the Government at Canton and Head of the Kuomintang:—

From the moment that the Commadore of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation at Canton openly began his Rebellion against my Government, I had reasons to suspect that his anti-national movement was supported by British Imperialism. I have been reluctant, however, to believe this in view of the accession to power of the Labour Party in England which, in its conferences and programmes, repeatedly expressed its sympathy with exploited peoples. And I still had hope that this Labour Government, now that power was in their hand, would prove their professions by at least abandoning the old gunboat policy which, in the past, has heaped disaster and humiliation on China and would inaugurate in this country that era of international honesty which is destined to be a principle inspiring the political thought of British Labour.

BRITISH CONSUL'S DESPATCH

On the 29th of August, the British Consul-General addressed a despatch to my Government, stating that the Canton Body in Shameen "protested against the barbarity of firing upon a defenceless city" and concluding with this menacing note which is tantamount to a declaration of war:

"I am now in receipt of a message from the Senior British Naval Officer, stating that he has received orders from the Commodore in Hongkong that, in the event of the Chinese Authorities firing upon the City, immediate action is to be taken against them by all British Naval Forces available."

My Government repudiates the suggestion that it could be guilty of "the barbarity of firing upon a defenceless city," since the only section of Canton against which Government might be compelled to take action is the suburb of Saikwan, which is the armed stronghold of the Chan Lim-pehchen. But this infamous suggestion coming as it does from a body which includes the authors of the Singapore massacre and the Amritsar and other atrocities in Egypt and Ireland, is typical of Imperialist hypocrisy. And even in my own country, I need but refer to the latest British outrage at Wanhsien where the bombardment of a defenceless city by British Naval Forces was only averted by the sacrifice of two of my countrymen who were summarily decapitated without trial, in order to satisfy Imperialist frightfulness.

Is it because such outrages on a weak and disunited country are perpetrated with impunity, that here in Canton waters the British Navy again threatens to fire upon the Authorities of another Chinese city? But I see a further and more sinister meaning in this challenge of Imperialist England. Reading it in the light of the diplomatic and moral support and of the millions of the Reorganisation and other loans which the Imperialist Powers have for upwards of twelve years consistently given to the Counter-Revolution, it is impossible to view this act of Imperialism as other than a calculated attempt to destroy the Kuomintang Government of which I am the head. For here is open rebellion against this Government, directed by a trusted agent of the most powerful engine of British Imperialism in China, and a so-called British Labour Government threatens to shoot down the Chinese Authorities in Canton should they take the only form of action which would enable them effectively to cope with a movement aiming at their own overthrow.

And what is this Kuomintang Government that Imperialism wants to destroy? It is the only ruling body in the country which strives to preserve the spirit of the Revolution from utter extinction. It is the sole centre of resistance to the Counter-Revolution. Therefore British guns are trained on it.

There was a time when the order of the day was the overthrow of the Manchu conquerer. The time is come when that order of the day shall be the overthrow of Imperialist intervention in China—the principal obstacle to the completion of the historic work of the Revolution.

SUN YAT-SEN.

Canton, 1st Sept., 1924.

Dr. Sun's Telegram To Prime Minister of Great Britain.

Right Honble. Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, London.

The Canton comprador of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation has been organising a body of so-called Chinese Fascisti, whose aim has now been revealed to be the overthrow of my Government. This is to be carried out when the rebels could be effectively armed with arms and ammunition imported from Europe on board the steamer "Hav."

The "Hav" arrived in Canton on August 10, and was immediately seized by my Government. Information has existed in Canton in the

of a strike engineered by the rebels and other counter-revolutionaries.

At a moment when I was deciding on necessary measures to cope with the rebellion, the British Consul-General sent a letter to my Government, containing the following: "I am now in receipt of a message from the Senior British Naval Officer, stating that he has received orders from the Commodore in Hongkong that, in the event of the Chinese Authorities firing upon the City, immediate action is to be taken against them by all British Naval Forces available."

In view of the diplomatic and financial support which successive British Governments have consistently given to the Counter-Revolution in China and of the fact that my Government is today the real centre of resistance to that Counter-Revolution, I am forced to conclude that the real object of this ultimatum is the destruction of my Government.

I have to protest in the strongest terms against this latest act of Imperialist intervention in the internal affairs of China.

SUN YAT-SEN.

British Consul's Despatch.

H. B. M. Consulate-General, Canton, 29th Aug., 1924.

Sir,—Having heard yesterday from several sources that the Chinese Authorities contemplated opening fire on the city of Canton, particularly on the suburb of Saikwan, the Senior Consul yesterday made a verbal protest to the Civil Governor as under:

(1) "That in the event of foreign life or property being injured, they would hold the government responsible."

(2) That they protested against the barbarity of firing on a defenceless city.

(3) That in the event of injury to foreign person or property they would take whatever measures they deemed desirable."

I am now in receipt of a message from the Senior British Naval Officer, stating that he has received orders from the Commodore in Hongkong that, in the event of the Chinese Authorities firing upon the City, immediate action is to be taken against them by all British Naval Forces available. I have the honour to be, Sir, Your obedient servant,

(Sd.) BERTRAM GIST,
H. B. M. Consul-General.

Too Ping-sheung Esq., Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, Canton.

KHWAJA KAMALUDDIN IN BOMBAY

A correspondent writes:—

There will be few in the Muslim community who are not aware of the fact that Khwaja Kamaluddin, who left India [illegible] as a lawyer to practise [illegible] Bar, returned to India [illegible] and is now practising [illegible] Bombay High Court. [illegible] Khwaja is a Muslim [illegible] Islam in the West without [illegible] Islam in his own [illegible] and [illegible] Islam in the West [illegible] but he was [illegible] to [illegible] by some [illegible] Muslims [illegible] minister, Lord Headley [illegible] still read the paper on behalf [illegible] in Woking. The Muslims here have arranged some lectures.

A Madras message says Mr. A. N. Chaudhuri, Barrister-at-law of the Calcutta Bar, who has been in Madras for the [illegible] months conducting the defence [illegible] Postal Bank Case which terminated [illegible] in the acquittal of all the accused [illegible] Madras for Calcutta on Saturday night. There was a large gathering on the platform including many practitioners of the Madras High Court to see him off.

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Letter No. of the hru[illegible]

To
Messrs. K. P. RAY & J. F[illegible]
Dept. No. 5, [illegible]

Dear Sirs,

I have much pleasure in [illegible] to the wonderful effect of your [illegible] tric. I used your medicine [illegible] of 3 months and I am glad to [illegible] am now perfectly free from [illegible] time symptoms of the cursed [illegible] I do not get any symptom of the [illegible] have got sound sleep at night on [illegible] day after the use of this med[illegible]

I trust those suffering from the troublesome effects of [illegible] Asthma should give the [illegible] a fair trial and thereby secure the [illegible] and blessings of life.

13-6-12.

HAZELL HARDY,
[illegible] MAGISTRATE
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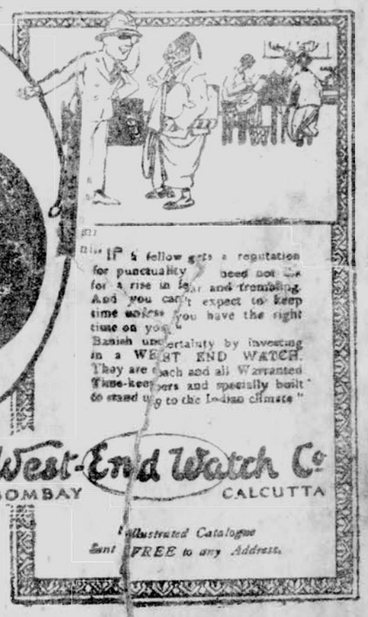

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